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## Kaunda Assails Smith U.S. Visit, Rhodesian Raids

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 23 (WP) — President Kenneth Kaunda said today that the Carter administration had made a "gigantic tactical error" in allowing Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia to visit the United States and announced that he would not support the latest British-U.S. plan for holding a general peace conference on Rhodesia.

Speaking at a press conference before the diplomatic corps, the Zambian leader said he would back only a conference based on the British-U.S. proposals of last September and not one without preconditions, such as Mr. Smith and the three black leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government have agreed to attend.

With Mr. Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere now taking identical positions on the conference and nationalist guerrilla leaders posing tough conditions for their attendance, the latest British-U.S. initiative to bring an end to the war in Rhodesia appears to have ended in failure again.

Washington and London are now in the embarrassing position of having finally gained the agreement of only Mr. Smith and his three black colleagues at the cost of rejecting the proposals that would have made an all-party conference acceptable to both the nationalists and the five front-line African states.

Moreover, the Carter administration's decision to allow leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government into the United States has turned the key front-line presidents and guerrilla leaders against Washington as nothing else has before.

Mr. Kaunda, who is the most



Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, left, and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda shake hands after signing their new peace and friendship treaty yesterday in Tokyo.

## Teng Criticizes Russians

China, Japan Seal Peace Pact

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (WP) — Japan and China today formally sealed their new partnership with pledges of peace and friendship for generations to come.

In a day of decorous meetings touched by historical irony, representatives of the two countries signed the treaty and began a series of meetings and parties designed to restore an ancient amity destroyed by two wars in the last century.

The main guest and witness to the exchange of the agreement was China's deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, who arrived yesterday leading the first high-level Chinese delegation to Japan since World War II.

Mr. Teng told Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda that the treaty should assure peace between the two countries and that the past was behind them. He added a characteristically gloomy view that the world is headed for war because the Soviet Union is expanding its armed power.

Mr. Fukuda virtually apologized for the Japanese invasion of China in the 1930s, said it would never happen again, and in a roundabout way underscored his country's policy of moving closer to China than to the Soviet Union.

Moving quickly through a heavy round of appearances, the Chinese leader, who is 74, and his wife were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Emperor Hirohito, against whose imperial armies Mr. Teng had fought in the 1930s and 1940s.

While they dined, an orchestra played ancient court music, including pieces that were introduced into Japan from China centuries ago.

A spokesman for the imperial household said later that both men had spoken of the "past being behind them." Mr. Teng told the emperor, according to the spokesman, that China will attempt to build peaceful relations between the two countries and that the past is gone. The emperor replied that the unhappy part of Chinese-Japanese relations are in the past and that he hopes for a deepening friendship. Mr. Teng nodded in agreement.

In a meeting with Mr. Fukuda that lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Teng described the Japan-China treaty as "a very good thing for the peace of the world."

## New Round Likely SALT Progress Cited As Moscow Talks End

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko coaxed a round of talks today on limiting strategic arms, saying that progress was made but that some issues remained unresolved. Another set of meetings is believed necessary before a treaty can be completed.

"We are a little closer than we were in Washington," Mr. Gromyko said. "We are working hard. The matter is very complicated."

After Mr. Gromyko's meeting with President Carter last month at the White House, there were expressions of optimism from some administration officials that agreement could be reached at this session, opening the way for a summit meeting between Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev by the end of the year. Mr. Vance saw Mr. Brezhnev tonight in the Kremlin for 90 minutes, but few details of their discussion were released.

"Constructive" Talks

Tass said that the Soviet leader had "drawn attention to negative moments in Soviet-U.S. relations in recent times," but then went on to speak of the advisability of improved relations. The talks were described by both sides as "useful and constructive." Holding Carter 3d, Mr. Vance's press spokesman, said that the Brezhnev meeting was "friendly and cordial."

"There are still some problems that remain to be resolved," Mr. Vance said, adding, "We take heart from the substantial progress that is reflected in the joint text so far completed."

Mr. Vance's spokesman said that U.S. officials were still hopeful that an agreement could be written before the end of the year. A treaty that would limit each country's long-range bombers and nuclear-armed missiles has been under negotiation since 1972 as a replacement for a less stringent treaty that expired last year. Viewed by the Russians as the centerpiece of détente with the United States, the pact has faced numerous obstacles, first presented by technological advances that seemed to outrun diplomacy, then by U.S. and international politics.

## Clarifications Sought Sadat Returns Pact, Asks Further Study

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 23 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat has sent back the final draft of a proposed peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to his delegation in Washington for further study, a presidential spokesman announced today.

Mr. Sadat's decision not to accept the draft treaty in its present form meant that further details would have to be settled before Egypt was ready to sign the historic document ending 30 years of belligerence with Israel. Today's statement did not identify the problems but its generally upbeat tone coupled with an absence of specific criticism implied that Mr. Sadat felt they could be surmounted.

"Egypt holds that some points in the draft might require further study to make it ready for signing," said a presidential spokesman in the statement made available to reporters here.

He declined to give any details, but Egyptian diplomatic sources said that Mr. Sadat wanted clarification of a number of legal and technical points in the draft treaty.

Question on 'Linkage'

In particular, the sources indicated, he sought more precise language on the issue of "linkage" between Egypt's normalization of relations with Israel and on progress toward Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Egyptian officials have insisted that there should be some synchronization between these two fronts, which were dealt with in separate framework accords at the Camp David summit last month. The apparent acceptance of this principle at the current Washington talks had been regarded by Egypt as an important achievement.

Today, the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram quoted an unnamed leading Egyptian official as saying that Cairo had won its case and gotten "complete and specific" linkage in the draft treaty.

But a well-placed Egyptian source said today that the wording had not met with Mr. Sadat's satisfaction and that he wanted some legal terms spelled out more clearly. It appeared that Mr. Sadat, having clashed with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin over semantic interpretations in the past, wanted to avoid potential new misunderstandings arising from a vague definition of principles like linkage.

Today's statement paid conspicuous tribute to the "wonderful and honest effort made by President Carter" in overcoming "some difficulties and differences" in the latest

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Carter Seeks Ally on Namibia, Rhodesia U.S. Is Offering South Africa More Carrot, Less Stick

By Jim Hoagland

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (WP) — Five weeks after success at Camp David transformed the U.S. role in the Middle East, the Carter administration has quietly altered another key component of its foreign policy by offering to give South Africa's white minority government a more sympathetic hearing in return for help in resolving the guerrilla wars of South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia.

The shift became apparent during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip to Pretoria last week. It was confirmed by U.S. officials, who declined to give details on what they described as a deliberate, high-level choice by the administration to use more carrot and less stick in dealing with South Africa.

The inconclusive results of Mr. Vance's three days of negotiations on Namibia with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha left unclear whether the "more normal relationship" President Carter specifically offered the South Africans will develop. Mr. Carter's offer was heavily conditioned on Mr. Botha's response on Namibia and Rhodesia.

But by raising the prospect of "linkage," the president has signaled a shift from complete refusal on cooperation from key black African states in resolving the two wars on South Africa's frontiers and ultimately in persuading South Africa to dismantle its apartheid system.

The shift poses risks for the gains the Carter administration has made in black Africa, which is likely to view any such move with suspicion. The offer appears to have created strong doubts even within the administration.

At the same time, the new posture raises intriguing questions about the foreign policy "fine tuning" that appears to be going on in an administration that came to office with heavy public emphasis on its commitment to seek fundamental changes in the way the world is structured. In recent months, the administration appears

to be increasingly going for interim goals even if they are not guaranteed to lead to the comprehensive targets originally endorsed by Mr. Carter.

In the case of Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Carter has chosen to elevate the problems from the professional, diplomatic levels at which they have been handled to a personal, political level in which he personally takes charge.

Moreover, those changes are occurring in two areas where the administration had sought particularly to distinguish its policies from those charted by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "step by step" approach to Middle East negotiations and by his policy of "communicating" with the white minority governments of southern Africa.

Eighteen months ago, Mr. Carter sent Vice President Walter Mondale to Vienna to tell the South Africans bluntly that majority rule would come to their land one way or another and that the United States would no longer support the "linkage" that Mr. Kissinger had suggested.

The State Department and National Security Council officials who helped Mr. Mondale deliver the Vienna message denounced Mr. Kissinger's approach of offering out to press South Africa on "domestic matters" such as apartheid as long as Pretoria used its influence to resolve the problems of Namibia and Rhodesia.

In Pretoria last week, some of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## But Government Will Not Invite Pontiff Poland Said to Welcome a Papal Visit

By Henry Tanner

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 23 (NYT) — President Henry Jablonski of Poland has advised Pope John Paul II that he is welcome to visit Poland at any time he desires but that there will be no official government invitation, knowledgeable Eastern European sources said today.

The Polish Communist authorities consider that the pope has the status of a head of state and that the timing and program for any visit is open to discussion through official channels, according to sources.

Pope John Paul, who is Polish, said Saturday that he wanted to visit Poland "if it permit me." Polish prelates have since said that the pope would like to make the trip in May, to coincide with the 900th anniversary of the murder of St. Stanislaw by the king of Poland. Stanislaw was archbishop of Crakow, the same office Pope John Paul held until he was elected pope a week ago.

The Polish government refused to grant permission for Pope Paul VI to visit Poland. The Polish Catholic Church, led by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, has taken a militant stand and during the last 30 years has clashed often with the authorities over issues of religious freedom.

The fact that Mr. Jablonski, the head of state, was chosen to lead the Polish delegation to Pope John Paul's inauguration was seen as an indication that Warsaw was seeking to give its relations with the new pontiff a good start. Though little more than a figurehead, Mr. Jablonski is nominally the highest official in Poland.

Mr. Jablonski made the Polish government view known to the pope in a lengthy private audience this morning.

He told the pontiff that the Polish authorities felt it would be a mistake if he emphasized his Polishness too strongly in public, the Eastern European sources said.

He added that such an insistence could provoke a backlash in other Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Some diplomats from Eastern European countries have expressed surprise at the pope's decision to add Ukrainian and Lithuanian to the languages in which he addressed the crowd in St. Peter's Square yesterday after his investiture.

By singling out two languages spoken by regional minorities in the Soviet Union, the pope may well have nettled the Soviet authorities, the diplomats said. Regional nationalism and religious awareness are strong in both regions.

Pope John Paul today held separate audiences also with the other heads of state who had come to his inauguration, including King Juan Carlos of Spain, President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, President Rudolf Kirchschlager of Austria and President Patrick Hillery of Ireland. The pontiff held a luncheon meeting with the Polish bishops visiting Rome.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Action Follows Kennedy Appeal Kremlin to Allow Physicist to Emigrate

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (WP) — Vladimir Levich, the highest-ranking Soviet physicist to apply to emigrate, was told today that he has permission to leave the Soviet Union, apparently ending a six-year, eight-month struggle that was punctuated last month by the personal intervention of Sen. Edward Kennedy with President Leonid Brezhnev.

Dr. Levich, 61, whose work in hydrodynamics has brought him world renown, said today, "I was assured by Academy of Science officials that I have permission to emigrate and this was confirmed by Interior Ministry officials."

Kennedy Intercedes

The scientist, a corresponding member of the prestigious academy, and his wife, Tanya, first applied to emigrate to Israel in 1972. He was refused on grounds of state secrecy, and became one of the most prominent Jews to be denied permission to emigrate.

His case was taken up by Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., during a two-hour conversation the senator had last month with Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin. Sen. Kennedy also mentioned 17 other Jews who wished to leave.

Sen. Kennedy announced in Washington that he expected that the Russians would act soon on all the requests and allow the people to leave, some for the United States, some for Israel. His announcement was attacked by Pravda on grounds that he was trying to interfere in the internal policies of the Soviet government.

A number of those on the "Kennedy list" were disheartened, although a Kennedy aide said at the time that he expected the Russians to grant permission to all of them. It was reported last week that several of those on the list were not among those who had been denied permission for a long time, as Sen. Kennedy had characterized them, but people who had merely applied for tourist visas. The list included one person who had already received permission to visit the United States as a tourist.

The Leviches said that they intend to live in Israel. Dr. Levich has received offers of teaching positions from more than two dozen U.S. universities, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The couple's two sons, both scientists, were allowed to emigrate three years ago. In 1974, the Levichs were told by authorities that they would be allowed to leave if they promised out to try to make contact with members of then-President Richard Nixon's party who were here on an official visit. The Levichs agreed, but the authorities subsequently allowed only the sons to leave.

## Unrest Forces Iran to Halt March to Modernization Shah's Response Is Appeasement As Dream of Superpower Fades

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

TEHRAN, Oct. 23 — Backing away from total confrontation with his rebellious subjects, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has abandoned his dream of making Iran a major industrial and military power by the year 2000.

The days of big spending are over, at least for now. The ambitious civilian contracts — and huge profits for Western firms — have been put on a back burner. So have multi-billion-dollar military plans.

The Shah is faced with a revolt against his authoritarian rule, backed by Moslem religious leaders. Illegal strikes have swept the nation, particularly among the 800,000 civil servants. And since martial law was declared last month, many walkouts have assumed a political character.

The government has responded with fiscal retrenchment and appeasement. Wage increases have been granted, raising the threat of an inflation spiral and even economic collapse in a country with abundant oil resources. But so far the government has been unable to turn back the protests. Postal workers, teachers and other government employees are still on strike. There is no mail, no customs service, and the schools remain shut. Only a few people have gone back to work, like the telecommunications workers with a tripled salary.

With industry crippled, the Shah has had to cut back drastically his efforts to make Iran a regional superpower. He has suspended almost all military purchases. Expansion of his modern air force has stalled, and his plans to give Iran a deep-water navy are likely to be shelved.

Purchases from the United States, his major military supplier, are unlikely to total more than \$1 billion in fiscal 1979, and this will be mainly for spare parts. U.S. arms purchases peaked in fiscal 1977, at \$5.4 billion, and were \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1978.

He also has abandoned, reluctantly, many development projects: a nuclear power program, expansion of the petrochemical industry — a \$300 million liquefied natural gas plant was canceled Friday — and a host of transportation projects.

"Nothing is sacred," Finance Minister Mohammed Yeganeh said.

Criticism is mounting from a press unmuzzled in a political concession. And in the parliament, once a docile institution, a small but active opposition bloc rants about corruption and waste.

Critics are asking why Iran needs the AWACS system, which even the U.S. allies in Europe found too expensive. There is strong suspicion that the Shah would merely be doing the United States a favor by deploying an AWACS force, helping them monitor activities inside the Soviet Union.

The nuclear program is an even bigger thorn. The Shah wanted to build 20 plants by 1993 to provide half of the country's electricity requirements. The cost would have been about \$40 billion, by conservative estimates.

Four plants, two German and two French, are under construction and will go ahead. Sixteen proposals, including some involving Westinghouse, will be scratched.

The nuclear cutback was greeted with relief, even among government ministers like Mr. Yeganeh, who said that the Shah had become depressed by the mounting costs of the program. But it took the current uprising against the Shah's rule to force his decision.

However, economists believe that the major problem is not the big, long-term projects but the immediate threat of inflation.

Mr. Yeganeh said that recent wage increases granted to government workers will add 10 percent to the current federal budget of \$45 billion, and the question is where the Shah will get it. The budget already has a deficit of between \$4 billion and \$7.5 billion.

"The economy is the root of the problem," said Ali Amini, a former premier who has criticized government spending. "If we have an economic collapse, all is finished." A Western banker added: "If we go on like this, the country will be bankrupt in six months."

Mr. Yeganeh agreed that the danger is there. But he pointed to favorable factors. The country's cash reserves are \$11 billion, and he estimated that increased productivity this year will help absorb the inflationary pressures.

"The situation is not out of hand," he said, "but we have to watch it very carefully." Foreign observers predict that the inflation rate will double, to around 30 percent, where it was at the peak of the oil boom.

The strikes are a key problem.

### 7 Protesters Are Killed

TEHRAN, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Soldiers moved heavy armor into the west Iranian city of Hamadan today after street clashes yesterday killed at least seven anti-Shah demonstrators and injured many.

The clashes, which lasted 10 hours, started after several thousand students marched through Hamadan shouting anti-Shah slogans. They were stopped by police, who tried to disperse them with tear gas. Troops joined the police and opened fire on the crowd.

Clashes between security units and anti-Shah demonstrators were reported in several other cities.

### Support From Colleagues

Since then, the Levich cause has been taken up by physicists in many Western countries. Last year, a special symposium held at Oxford University in Dr. Levich's honor resulted in more than 40 scientists sending a telegram pleading his case to Mr. Brezhnev. At least five members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences sent their congratulations to the Oxford meeting, a rare gesture for people whose highly privileged lifestyles depend to a considerable degree on avoiding politics.

Dr. Levich's specialty is electrochemical kinetics, the study of the chemical and electrical properties of substances in motion. His work in this field was abruptly terminated when he sought an exit visa. He was fired from his professorship at Moscow University, removed from his post as department head and his special research chair there was eliminated. His name was removed from his published scientific papers and books and he was dismissed from various advisory groups.

A second symposium honoring Dr. Levich is scheduled for Nov. 8 to 8 in Washington. Dr. Levich would like to be there. He and his wife said that they will complete the required paperwork for the application and hope to leave within a few weeks.



Scheduled for Nov. 5

## Swiss Jura to Vote on Assembly Plan

By Harry Trimbom

DELEMONTE, Switzerland — The Provisional Assembly was meeting in a chilly auditorium behind St. George's restaurant. But the atmosphere was warm and friendly, and the pace of business was brisk.

The 49 men and 1 woman who make up the Provisional Assembly were planning a government for the new Swiss canton, or state, of Jura, which was approved by the voters Sept. 24 in a national election.

The voters of Jura will vote again on Nov. 5 to approve or reject what the Provisional Assembly has done. Two weeks later there will be another vote, to set up a 60-member parliament for the canton and a five-member administration.

The final step, election of judges for the cantonal courts, will take place in December. Then, in January, Jura officially will come into being.

The September election brought the first change in Switzerland's internal borders since 1833. It capped a 31-year effort by some of the Jura area's French-speaking Roman Catholics to carve their own canton out of Bern, where the majority is Protestant and speaks German.

There had been occasional violence in the effort to establish Switzerland's 23d canton, and there is some concern that there will be more violence, because the new canton includes only a part of the Jura region.

Still, establishment of the new canton is viewed as a refreshing exercise in democracy. But the experience is not likely to serve as a model for settling similar conflicts elsewhere, according to Swiss officials involved in the creation of the new canton.

What has been accomplished here is not thought to be applicable in Northern Ireland, for example,

where Protestants are fighting Catholics, or in Lebanon, where Moslems are fighting Christians, or in any of the countries with separatist movements.

Jura's experience, according to Swiss officials, cannot be used as a guide even for the Quebec separatist movement, to which it bears some similarity. As Antoine Artho, a member of the executive board of the Provisional Assembly, put it, "The Quebecers already have what we wanted."

Then, too, the antagonism between the French-speaking and German-speaking inhabitants of Bern is far milder than that in the other conflicts around the world.

The Swiss have to go back to 1947 to come up with what they view as the cause celebre of ethnic intolerance that fueled the Jurasien separatist movement. That was when a federal official from the Jura region was ostensibly denied an important government post because he was not fluent in German, even though Swiss law requires proficiency in only one of the four official languages — French, German, Italian and Romansch. (The last is an ancient language spoken in certain remote mountainous areas).

Some Jurasien complained that German-speaking teachers had attempted to "Germanize" their French-speaking pupils. There were complaints that French-speaking army officers had been passed over for promotion by German-speaking superiors.

But according to Mr. Artho it "was basically a question of geography."

"We are separated from Bern by several mountain ranges, and we were never really a part of it," he said. "We had been arbitrarily attached to Bern and just wanted to be detached. If we had been part of (German-speaking) Basel, to which we had close links, we probably would never have tried to establish our own canton."

Although efforts to separate Jura from Bern go back to the early 19th century, when the Congress of Vienna joined the two areas, the modern movement began in 1947 with establishment of a movement called *Rassemblement Jurasien* — Assembly of Jura — fueled by the denial of official incidents.

Jurasien, Mr. Artho said, considers themselves "Swiss first and Jurasien second. They look to France for their culture but never for their politics."

But the seemingly modest goal of establishing a new canton within the Swiss confederation was not universally desired, even among the area's French-speaking inhabitants. The *Rassemblement* movement sparked several bomb attacks, window smashing, and even an apparently accidental fatal shooting.

The separatist efforts also were bitterly but peacefully opposed by a small group of Swiss nationalists who want to strengthen the central government. Among them was Valentin Oehen, general secretary of the National Action Party.

"No Problem"

"The problem of minorities is no problem in Switzerland," Mr. Oehen said in an interview in Bern. "This is a country in which people of different cultural backgrounds have learned to live in peace."

Mr. Oehen said that because of Switzerland's long history as an independent state the Swiss people should no longer think of themselves as German Swiss or French Swiss or as inhabitants of a particular canton, but should think of themselves simply as Swiss living in Switzerland.

He said that movements like the *Rassemblement Jurasien* could lead to further fragmentation of the country by sparking other separatist sentiment.

Federal and Jurasien officials see no such danger. They insist that the separatist movement in the Jura region arose from conditions that are not found in other parts of the country.

Possible Trouble

Nonetheless, some observers see trouble ahead. When the Jura region voted for separation in 1972, three of the seven districts voted against it. Later, the three districts were given an opportunity to opt out of the new canton, and they did.

As a consequence, some separatists regard Jura as incomplete, and Mr. Oehen and other nationalists fear that the new canton will be used as a base to intimidate the districts into changing their position.

"No doubt there will be some agitation in the three districts," Mr. Artho said. "People in Switzerland have the right to speak their minds. But I think the only proper way we can induce them to join us is by setting a good example. What we do here in the next 5 or 10 years will determine the issue."

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3,500 Arrested in India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (AP) — Police have arrested more than 3,500 labor and opposition activists who called for a 24-hour strike today in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.



**RUNNING THE COURSE** — Hundreds of members of the Swiss Army, with full military backpacks bristling with guns, pack a street in Kriens, Switzerland. The soldiers were competing voluntarily Sunday in a 19-kilometer run.

## Progress in SALT Is Cited As Talks in Moscow End

(Continued from Page 1)

range at 5,000 miles, giving it the capability of taking off from Soviet territory, flying over the North Pole, dropping its payload along the Eastern seaboard of the United States and landing in Cuba.

Moscow insists that its range is only 2,300 miles and that it should not be counted. Washington replies that the plane can be left out of the treaty only if Mr. Brezhnev agrees to deny it mid-air refueling capacity, limit the rate of its production to about 2½ a month and restrict its deployment to airfields from which it could not strike U.S. soil.

The Russians have sought restrictions on the U.S. Cruise missile, a low-flying drone that can be fired from land or sea. During last month's talks in Washington, Mr. Gromyko was reported to have dropped a demand that air-launched missiles be limited in range, but he has insisted that those fired from land or sea be restricted to 372 miles. That would prevent West European allies from using them against Soviet territory.

Both sides have agreed that an aircraft carrying Cruise missiles will be considered one of the 1,320 allowed delivery vehicles with multiple warheads. But the Russians want the planes limited to 20 missiles each; an aircraft with 40 or 60, they say, must be counted as two or three delivery vehicles. Washington has rejected the demand.

Mr. Vance and his party of eight are scheduled to return to Washington tomorrow after a brief stopover in London.

Rolling Stone Pleads Guilty in Heroic Case

TORONTO, Oct. 23 (AP) — The prosecution today dropped charges of possession of heroin for the purpose of trafficking and possession of cocaine against Rolling Stones guitarist Keith Richards after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of possession of heroin.

Richards was charged in February, after the police said they found heroin in a hotel room. The group was in Toronto to record a portion of an album. Richards was ordered to return for sentencing tomorrow.

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## Russia, Cuba Get Rhodesia Trump Card

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique (UPI) — The Soviet Union and Cuba seem to be at the point of replacing the United States and Britain as the main outside power brokers in the Rhodesian struggle as it moves from the negotiating table to the battlefield.

Competition between the two Rhodesian black nationalist guerrilla factions for the diplomatic and military support of the two Communist nations is giving the Russians and Cubans a new strategic importance. They can influence whether there will indeed be a major civil war — as most outside observers predict — and if so, which of the guerrilla factions opposing the biracial government of Prime Minister Ian Smith is more likely to be the ultimate winner.

The two guerrilla components of the Patriotic Front have failed to unite, despite black African efforts to hold them together. Competition between the two, each with about 10,000 troops, is focused on their efforts to win Soviet-Cuban favor.

Chinese Support

Robert Mugabe, who leads the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has been mounting an intensive campaign to win over Cuban President Fidel Castro, apparently in the hope that Mr. Castro will intercede with Moscow on Mr. Mugabe's behalf — as he did for Ethiopia's military leaders early last year.

ZANU historically has been backed by China, while its rival, the Zimbabwe People's Union (ZAPU), has long been the recipient of Soviet and Cuban military assistance.

The five-front-line African states, whose united position in pressuring the Patriotic Front was once regarded as crucial to the success of the U.S.-British initiative for Rhodesian peace, have become progressively more divided in their loyalties to the two guerrilla factions.

Mozambique and Tanzania have shifted toward open support of Mr. Mugabe's ZANU in the last few months. Zambia and Botswana have moved toward ZAPU. This is hardly surprising, given the presence of tens of thousands of pro-ZANU refugees and guerrillas in Mozambique and Tanzania and as many who support ZAPU in Zambia and Botswana.

But the two secret meetings on Rhodesia in Zambia during the last year — first between Mr. Smith and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and then between Mr. Smith and Joshua Nkomo, the leader of ZAPU — have deepened the rift between the front-line states.

Angola, the fifth in the group, is ideologically closer to ZANU, which openly espouses a Marxist-Leninist line, but it is allowing the Cubans, Russians and possibly East Germans to train and arm ZAPU guerrillas at several camps in eastern Angola.

Mugabe Woos Angola

Amid this disarray among the front-line states, Mr. Mugabe is pressing to consolidate his support from Tanzania and Mozambique. Last weekend he flew to the Angolan capital of Luanda, once again in a bid to win over President Agostinho Neto.

Mewarville, Mr. Nkomo has just returned to Zambia from another visit to Moscow. Mr. Mugabe also is said to have visited Moscow once or twice in the last few months for secret talks with Soviet officials.

Mr. Mugabe is obviously concerned first with sources of arms. His rival, ZAPU, is heavily equipped with Soviet arms while ZANU continues to suffer a chronic shortage even of AK-47s, rifles of the effectiveness of the Cruise missile "against present and future Soviet air defenses."

Emphasis was put on the Cruise missile when President Carter canceled the B-1 bomber last year.

Recent U.S. tests have shown Cruise missiles can be spotted and stopped if they fly close enough to air defenses. Senior U.S. officials maintain, however, an attack by thousands of the missiles could be overwhelming.

Pentagon sources also said that a version of the SA-10, a new type of anti-aircraft missile, has been spotted on new vessels in Soviet shipyards, but said they are believed intended to defend the ships against planes rather than as an offshore defense against Cruise missiles.

As for a new Backfire plant, the sources confirmed its presence. The Soviet Union now has about 140 of the bombers, which can reach the United States in some circumstances. Present production is estimated at 36 a year and U.S. sources have said they are prepared to live with about 400 Backfires by the time the SALT-2 treaty expires in the mid-1980s.

Linked to Concessions

Details of the report were published by Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine, which linked them to recent Soviet SALT con-

Soviet design that also are manufactured by China.

Mr. Mugabe said recently that he thought ZANU would have been much further along in its armed struggle if it had sufficient arms.

His bid for more arms during a visit to China last spring reportedly ended in failure and there are widespread reports in several African capitals of a partial rift between the two over this issue.

Chinese diplomats hint that Mr. Mugabe's turn toward the Soviet camp for arms may explain Peking's attitude.

New Friendship

Mr. Mugabe seems to have used a new-found friendship with the military leader of Ethiopia, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, to improve his ties with Cuba.

In the last year, he has made at least three trips to Addis Ababa, partly to arrange for the training of some ZANU guerrillas in Ethiopia with Cuban assistance, according to unconfirmed reports here.

Last month, Mr. Mugabe briefed Mr. Castro in Addis Ababa on the Rhodesian situation. Mr. Mugabe had by then already traveled at

least once to Havana to meet with the Cuban leader.

Asked about his developing relations with Cuba, Mr. Mugabe said that he was still working to overcome a historical "gap." While he seemed encouraged, he gave no indication that Mr. Castro was ready to provide him with arms.

Mindful of the cost to Cuba of the Angolan civil war, which involved three nationalist factions, Havana seems to be as worried as Western capitals about a similar bloody struggle between ZANU and ZAPU if their guerrillas succeed in toppling the transitional government.

Cuban diplomats in southern Africa capitals are telling Western journalists that Cuba will supply few arms directly to ZANU and that indirect supplies will begin only when and if the combined ZANU-ZAPU military command begins to function.

Still, with ZANU clearly the main guerrilla force operating inside Rhodesia, it seems unlikely that Cuba or the Soviet Union can afford to ignore a movement professing Marxism-Leninism so vigorously and seeking their support so persistently.

U.S. Offers South Africa More Carrot, Less Stick

(Continued from Page 1)

those same officials were along, but they appeared more subdued. They knew that Mr. Vance was carrying a partly handwritten letter from Mr. Carter inviting Mr. Botha to visit Washington officially once the Namibia dispute was settled.

Moreover, the letter reportedly said that a "more normal relationship" could be established between Washington and Pretoria if South Africa used its influence constructively in the U.S. view, in Namibia and elsewhere.

On Thursday, Mr. Vance said that a Namibia settlement "would have a beneficial effect" in the region and "would help in terms of the atmosphere between the United States." U.S. officials said later that nothing Mr. Vance or the other delegations said during the talks conveyed any promise to Mr. Botha that he could win Western support for apartheid, which the Carter administration will continue to oppose. These officials suggested that what is at stake is the form and frequency that opposition will take.

While taking the more conciliatory approach toward Mr. Botha, who has been in office only three weeks and who is reported by South African journalists to enjoy the office's pomp enormously, the five nations also reminded him that the stick is not far from reach.

At the private request of all five nations, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said in Paris after the conference in Pretoria opened that the West would not oppose a UN move to impose economic sanctions if Mr. Botha refused to continue talks on Namibia.

In Pretoria, the flattering approach adopted by Mr. Carter to Mr. Botha paralleled in some ways the president's attitude toward Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David.

Invitation, the first to a South African prime minister since the National Party took power and established apartheid in 1948, reportedly was Mr. Carter's idea.

The proposed movement toward some linkage with Pretoria, which implies a softening of the harsh criticism the administration has leveled at the white government, also may parallel what some Carter advisers portray as the pragmatic movement at Camp David away

from the administration's early campaign for a "comprehensive Middle East peace agreement" that included a role for the Soviet Union and a guaranteed "homeland" for Palestinians.

The Camp David agreement built around a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, touched the Russians and fell short of formal administration goals in other areas.

Some of the senior staff members who have spent much of the last months negotiating with the South Africans on a plan for UN-supervised elections to bring Namibia to independence became deeply concerned during the Pretoria talks, in dealing pragmatically, "we about to give the store away to the South Africans," according to one senior source.

In contrast to the optimistic mood of the Mideast mission, Vienna, there were clear tensions within the delegations in Pretoria. U.S. Ambassador Doak Moynihan, the normally ebullient diplomat who put together the contact group and is primarily responsible for the progress that has been made in the Namibia negotiation, was withdrawn and worried, reticent to talk to reporters.

At the last moment, Mr. Botha agreed to keep alive the chance for better ties to Washington by signing to new discussions on the plan for elections, but he put nothing else. He effectively turned the issue to Mr. Carter, now awaits UN and black African reaction to the new pragmatic linkage.

Kaunda Hit U.S., Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

sians living in nationalist camps in Zambia died in Rhodesian raids.

Mr. Kaunda said he did not blame the Zambian defense force for not having contained Rhodesian attackers.

He admitted that Zambia was helpless to defend itself against far superior Rhodesian forces armed with South African Western materiel. He said Zambian intelligence had been aware of the Rhodesians were planning attack the day before but both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nkomo had assumed that would go strictly for military targets and not camps for refugees and girls. The guerrilla militancy camps had been alerted and sought themselves well, he said.

Asked if he was contemplating asking for outside African or even-bloc forces to help defend Zambia, the Zambian leader said, "We are considering these options on long-term basis."

But he called upon Zambia's front-line states and other African countries to "brace themselves for a long and protracted struggle against the Rhodesian government."

He also warned Zambians to on the outlook for "internal enemies" and said security forces had arrested 18 foreign nationals in an area near where a Rhodesian aircraft had dropped a box containing explosives and land mines to be used to blow up bridges on Zambia's southern rail route.

U.S. Condemns Raids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — For the third time in as many days, the United States today strongly condemned the late Rhodesian raids into Zambia and Mozambique as an obstacle to long-sought all-parties conference

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## Eanes Delaying Appointment of A New Premier

LISBON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' efforts to end Portugal's three-month political deadlock received a setback today, delaying the appointment of a premier.

A Socialist Party delegation was expected to be told the premier's name but, after talks with Gen. Eanes, Socialist leader Jaime Gama said, "We still have not been informed of the president's final choice."

Senior politicians, who had said that Gen. Eanes was almost certain to designate a nonpartisan figure to form Portugal's 10th Cabinet since the 1974 revolution, speculated that the Socialists had objected to Gen. Eanes' first choice, possibly former Premier Alfredo Nobre de Costa, whom the Socialists helped topple on Sept. 14.

Nonetheless, some observers see trouble ahead. When the Jura region voted for separation in 1972, three of the seven districts voted against it. Later, the three districts were given an opportunity to opt out of the new canton, and they did.

As a consequence, some separatists regard Jura as incomplete, and Mr. Oehen and other nationalists fear that the new canton will be used as a base to intimidate the districts into changing their position.

"No doubt there will be some agitation in the three districts," Mr. Artho said. "People in Switzerland have the right to speak their minds. But I think the only proper way we can induce them to join us is by setting a good example. What we do here in the next 5 or 10 years will determine the issue."

© Los Angeles Times

3,500 Arrested in India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (AP) — Police have arrested more than 3,500 labor and opposition activists who called for a 24-hour strike today in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

Rolling Stone Pleads Guilty in Heroic Case

TORONTO, Oct. 23 (AP) — The prosecution today dropped charges of possession of heroin for the purpose of trafficking and possession of cocaine against Rolling Stones guitarist Keith Richards after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of possession of heroin.

Richards was charged in February, after the police said they found heroin in a hotel room. The group was in Toronto to record a portion of an album. Richards was ordered to return for sentencing tomorrow.

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## In Study of 1976 Program

## U.S. Swine-Flu Shot Decisions Assailed

By B.D. Colon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — There are no villains that we can find in the now-infamous 1976 swine-flu immunization program, said Harvard Prof. Richard Anderson, commenting on the new report he co-wrote — "The Swine Flu Affair: Decision Making on a Slippery Slope."

Anderson, who is a member of the U.S. Center for Disease Control's advisory committee, said that the report, which he and Dr. Harvey Fineberg prepared for Joseph Califano Jr., the Health, Education and Welfare secretary, there are no heroes either.

Rather, the \$85,000 study of the 1976 U.S. program that protected against an epidemic that never materialized reads like Hans Christian Andersen's classic fairy tale, "The Emperor's New Clothes."

## Voice of Reason

In the Anderson story there is a voice of reason, a little boy who says, "I don't see any clothes on the emperor." Only in the emperor's imagination, and that the emperor is, in the story, a man who is not a man, but a swine.

## th Africa

## ss Stick

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• "Insufficient questioning" of scientific logic and of implementation prospects.

• "Insensitivity to media relations and the long-term credibility of institutions."

As the authors point out, while the threat of swine flu — a strain of influenza similar to that which caused 20 million deaths during the worldwide pandemic of 1918-1919 — was being discussed within the U.S. Center for Disease Control, the experts placed the odds at 49-1 against another pandemic.

Little is known about influenza, a disease about which there are many theories and little hard evidence. While many specialists believe there are sufficiently major changes in the viruses about once a decade to cause widespread infection, scientists have not been gathering good data for long enough to prove or disprove the theory. It was on this theory that most of the U.S. decision making was based.

But who, the authors point out, would take the responsibility of saying, "Don't worry about it," and with that the responsibility for deaths that might result if the flu struck nationwide?

By March 13 — the one death

had occurred on Feb. 4 — Dr. David Sencer, the center director, had written an "action memorandum" calling for a national immunization program, pointing out that 450,000 persons in the United States had died in the earlier pandemic and warning of "a strong possibility that this country will experience widespread [swine] influenza in 1976-1977."

By March 15, then-HEW Secretary David Mathews had written then-budget director James Lynn, "There is evidence there will be a major flu epidemic this fall. The indication is that we will see a return of the 1918 flu virus that is the most virulent form of flu. In 1918, a half million people died. The projections are that this virus will kill 1 million Americans in 1976."

Eleven days later, President Gerald Ford told the nation that he was asking for \$135 million to begin the swine-flu immunization program.

Everyone involved was acting in good faith, according to Mr. Neustadt and Dr. Fineberg, but on insufficient and incorrect information. Once the ball was rolling, the authors say, no one was willing to step in front of it.

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THAI TRANSPORT — Family paddles yesterday on a street in Bangkok after flooding from monsoon rains. In the background, a tank truck carries drinking water; the city's water system was contaminated by the flood.

## Navy Contract to Renovate Saratoga Disputed

## Aircraft Carrier at Center of Political Battle in U.S.

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — U.S. Navy ships named Saratoga have been sailing into strange battles for 198 years, starting with a wooden sloop that captured British run to help finance the American Revolution. Today's Saratoga is an aircraft carrier that, thanks to the Carter White House, is in the middle of a political battle.

The carrier Saratoga, 1,063 feet long, is caught in the crossfire between Pennsylvania and Virginia politicians. Each side is fighting for the \$2-billion Navy contract for renovating the Saratoga and three sister carriers of the Forrestal class. The work would start in 1980.

Vice President Mondale, in the middle of the fight. In doing so, he helped the campaign of Paul Seward Tribble Jr., 32, of Tappahannock, Va., who was the only Republican in the South to take a House seat away from a Democrat in the 1976 election.

Rep. Tribble's district encompasses the giant Newport News shipbuilding yard, which wants the Saratoga contract.

Decision Blocked

Rep. Tribble believes he has projected to his constituents the picture of David successfully fighting Goliath. "What we have here is a freshman congressman who has stopped a decision by the president of the United States," Rep. Tribble said in noting that the Philadelphia Navy Yard had all but won the Saratoga contract until he contested it.

The Carter team began politicking for the Saratoga during the 1976 campaign. Mr. Mondale told Pennsylvania voters that, if elected, he and Mr. Carter would try to keep open Philadelphia's Frankford Arsenal, which the Ford administration intended to close. After the election, the Carter administration reviewed the arsenal decision and approved closing it.

The Navy announced April 14 that the Philadelphia Navy Yard would get the Saratoga renovation contract, which is expected to be

worth more than \$500 million as well as 2,000 jobs. At the time Mr. Mondale said:

"I am pleased to join with the U.S. Navy in announcing that the transfer of the USS Saratoga to the Philadelphia Navy Yard will bring more than 2,600 jobs to Philadelphia. Shortly before the 1976 election I made a commitment to the people of Philadelphia to keep the Frankford Arsenal open if President Carter and I were elected. I made that commitment in good faith and made a sincere and conscientious effort to fulfill it after we took office."

"However, in March, 1977, the Defense Department concluded that the previous administration's decision to close the arsenal had gone too far to be reversed, and I was forced to concede that I could not keep that commitment. For the past 15 months, my staff and I have been working with local, state and federal officials to find new jobs for arsenal employees, to create new job opportunities in Philadelphia and to help reduce the social and economic impact of the decision to close the arsenal."

Navy officials insist that Navy Secretary Graham Claytor chose Philadelphia over Newport News strictly on its merits. Rep. Tribble charged that Mr. Mondale's announcement showed that the Saratoga award was a consolation prize to Philadelphia to make amends for breaking a campaign promise.

Rep. Tribble released Navy documents, which, he said, showed that the Navy really wanted Newport News to do the work.

He also campaigned in the House Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, for legislation to hold up Mr. Carter's decision to give the Saratoga contract to Philadelphia. He succeeded in tacking an amendment onto the fiscal 1979 defense authorization bill, which required Mr. Claytor to submit to Congress an analysis of which shipyard could renovate the Saratoga for the least cost.

Mr. Claytor thought he was complying by submitting a report that estimated it would cost \$339 million to renovate the Saratoga at

Newport News and \$569 million at Philadelphia. He warned in his letter to Congress that the cost estimates could not be precise.

"The study is incomplete, misleading and advances conclusions for which there is no documentation," Rep. Tribble charged in a letter to Mr. Claytor on June 27.

Rep. Tribble then asked the General Accounting Office to make new estimates. The GAO concluded in reworking the Navy's figures that it would cost between \$88.9 million and \$105.2 million less to renovate the Saratoga at Newport News than at Philadelphia.

Mr. Tribble said that each agency is supposed to have a way to adjudicate such "unresolved audit findings," but he said that agen-

Goebel: Picture of Bavarian shooting range (original at City-Museum)



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## FASHION

## Lagerfeld, the Impeccable Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 23 (IHT) — Karl Lagerfeld's woman is no-slob. In the collection he designs for Chloé, she wears satin pumps (and satin Oxford shoes as well), ropes and ropes of pearls — around her neck, around her waist and all over — flowers under her hair, gloves up to

here. And she carries an old-fashioned fan that matches her dress. "For me, the sloppy look is over," says Lagerfeld, himself an elegant, even precious, character who lives in candle-lit, 18th-century surroundings, and dresses accordingly — pony-tail, white face powder, and so on.

"The main thing," he added, "is to feel and to look impeccable." That is why he has revived an antique, known in French as the *bustier*. It is the top of a corset that was much used in the '50s, and he revives it almost line for line. That *bustier*, whalebones and all, is used with everything, including shorts, in lieu of T-shirts. The whalebones are visible all right, especially in the corsets of white pique, but Lagerfeld insists that they aren't the old-fashioned ones that used to have women reaching for the smelling salts.

"It's less structured," he says, "and some just go around the bottom instead of pushing the breasts way up as in the old days."

Add a tight waist over round, sensuous hips and short skirts, often hitting above the knee, and Lagerfeld has managed to change all the fashion proportions and create a minor revolution on today's runway.

"He's done it again," was the enthusiastic consensus among international buyers who, by now, have come to regard his collections as money in the bank.

Actually, in a giant collection that strongly needed editing, everything was not (nor could it be) perfect. For instance, nobody expects Bermuda shorts or pants from Lagerfeld. His immense prints, sort of children's multicolor entous, looked jarring, and his short flapper dresses did not have the sophistication one expects from him.

However, there were some superb suits, all built around that hourglass shape and beautifully proportioned. The slim skirt — it has a lot of cutouts over a barrel because it's so hard to handle — was a beauty to watch at Lagerfeld's. Some had a trace of *panniers*, and others suggested bustles.

The main trick was his new jacket with another striking revival — peplums — which framed the hips and made the whole look totally female.

Among his dresses, the best were those featuring strapless (and often sequined) tops and well-upholstered hips. In the audience was Anna Piaggi, editor of Italian Vogue and Lagerfeld's muse. She is as plump as a dove and always dresses in the most extravagant antiques. This morning, obviously cued in, she wore a Balenciaga suit from the '50s and carried a fan to match.

## Wild Accessories

Accessories and colors were wild and fun. Hats were flat lacquered screens, immense metal leaves spanning the hair and sort of stuck over the girls' cheeks.

Dozens of houses showed over last weekend at the rate of eight to 10 a day, with inevitable scramble and confusion. Among the best:

Valentino, who, with Andy Warhol taking pictures and Baron Guy de Rothschild taking notes, has little acceptance problem here these days. His collection was refined without being boring and had a lot of freshness, both in colorings and delivery, adding a new dimension to Paris fashions that can get overbearing at times.

His best moments were lingerie swimwear, with white linen jumpsuits, and robes over maillots that also looked like they came straight from the boudoir. His navy cadet



Sung-fitting ensemble at left is by Valentino; Chloé featured hourglass look.



## Theater in London

## Hands' 'The Changeling' Flamboyant and Slapdash

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 23 (IHT) — By a strange quirk of planning, "The Changeling," the obsessive Jacobean tragedy by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley, has arrived at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Aldwych Theater just after it left the stage of the Riverside Studios.

But it could almost be a different play, so widely contrasting are the treatments it has received. In place of Peter Gill's cool and meticulous Riverside production, where the emotional charge became all the greater for being carefully controlled most of the way, Terry Hands provides a more flamboyant and slapdash spectacle.

The play's force lies almost wholly in its exploration of sexual obsession in the relationship between Beatrice and the hideous de Flores, and in Beatrice's gradual realization that, in persuading de Flores to kill an unwanted suitor so that she may marry someone else, she has made a choice that outlaws her from conventional society.

## Conjured Imprisonment

Judith Bland's metallic blood-red set, framed by huge girders and equipped with sliding panels, conjures an inhuman atmosphere of intrigue and spiritual imprisonment — which the production fails to deliver.

Hands stumbles over the play's great obstacle, a comic and contraband subplot involving the wife of a madhouse-keeper and his servant. The problem is that lunatics no longer can be taken as amusing.

Hands' solution is to play the asylum scenes as seriously as possible and to seek humor in the main action by adding moments of sexu-

al byplay to scenes of tragic tension. Only at the very end of the play does this approach reward, when the lunatics become impassive spectators of the crazy behavior and impassioned contortions of the supposedly sane.

With eroticism rampant — Beatrice gropes de Flores at their moment of greatest danger — the production still lacks genuinely erotic power. This is partly due to the interpretations of character. Diana Quick's Beatrice seems far more the predator than Emrys James' almost pedantic de Flores. Even at their earliest encounter, when Beatrice asks the besotted de Flores to kill for her, Miss Quick is volupuously seductive and blatantly teasing, which makes nonsense of her later shock when de Flores demands her virginity as the price of his action.

Also on Oct. 25, Simon Gray's "Molly," starring Billy Whitelaw and T.P. McKenna and based on the same sensational 1930s murder as Terence Rattigan's last play, "Cause Celebre," opens at the Comedy Theatre.

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## Despite Poor Spring, France Expects Good Vintages for '78

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (IHT) — This year's wine crop in France will be better than most people expected after a long, cold and wet spring that delayed the flowering of the vine by several weeks to a month.

Pollination was irregular and led to the fruit's dropping in many areas; nearly everywhere the size of the crop is below average. Only the Beaujolais produced a large crop — 12 million hectoliters.

This is the second small wine crop in a row. Stocks are depleted nearly everywhere, and prices will continue to soar.

The one bright side of the picture is quality. In almost every region this year's wine should be good, above average at least, and in Burgundy it is even being compared to the remarkable 1961 vintage.

The harvest is generally late after the tardy start. Everywhere it was late-summer sun that saved what would otherwise have been a mediocre crop. Most of August, September and the first half of October was sunny and warm, so much so that drought was frequently a problem.

But the grapes were healthy throughout the country. There was no rot, alcoholic content is naturally high (which should make for less

sugaring) and in most regions there is a good balance of acidity.

Here is the rundown by region:

**Bordeaux:** Medoc — Baron Eric de Rothschild, part-owner and director of Chateau Lafite, and Philippe Cottin, manager of neighboring civil Chateau Mouton, both agree that the wine of the Medoc should be quite good. Cottin says the grapes are healthy but small, and that the crop will be a little below average for size. The Merlots are doing better than the Cabernets, which suffered more from fruit-fall and the late summer drought. The harvest is underway, and the Cabernets are yielding a potential of more than 11 percent alcohol by volume.

"This is a very exciting year," Rothschild says. "It is not a perfect year, but it should make for very good wine. It will be fun to vinify and the cellar master will be the most important man around this year. It will be satisfying to make something of it."

Martin Bamford of Chateau Loudenne says the year might be somewhere between 1962 and 1966, both of which were good. He adds, however, that people are still being cagey in their preliminary estimates.

**Bordeaux:** Graves — The harvest at Chateau Haut-Brion is already in, according to manager Jean Delmas. It is slightly smaller than the average, but quality is better than was expected after the "horrible" spring and early summer. The wine will not be great but should be very good: a little hard, with fair acidity, good color and aroma. It will probably take a few years to come into its own, but it does not have the unpleasant acidity of the '72. Alcoholic content should be around 12 percent.

The same degree of natural alcohol is found in the whites, and they are likely to be even better than the reds. If there is not too much rain, the Sauternes should also be very good, but the crop is small.

Delmas expects the overall crop for Bordeaux, reds and whites, to reach about 4 million hectoliters. (Last year produced only 3.5 million; a good average year generates 4.5 million to 5 million hectoliters — hence the anticipation of continuing price rises.)

**Bordeaux:** Pomerol and St. Emilion — The Merlot, the major grape of the Pomerol, is yielding an average quantity and quality, with 12 percent natural alcohol, surprising-

ly high for such a late harvest. The wine should be better than that of '73 or '77, but will fall below the levels of '76.

At Chateau Petrus the alcohol is as high as 13 percent and may make for a very good wine because there is so much Merlot at the chateau. Some vineyards suffered from drought, but at St. Emilion the roots tend to go deeper and drought was less of a problem.

**Burgundy:** Hubert de Montille, grower at Volney, says the harvesting has ended everywhere except at the Domaine de la Romanee-Conti, which regularly practices late harvesting. The crop is small but of "beautiful quality," yielding more than 12 percent alcohol.

De Montille believes this year's wine has a lot in common with 1961s. It has lots of finesse, aroma, and a lingering taste. The whites are also good, if perhaps less spectacularly so. Again, it was the late-summer sun that turned the tide.

**Beaujolais:** — The area will have a fairly large crop — about 1.2 million hectoliters. Jean Garion at Theize is getting 11 to 11.5 percent alcohol from his older vines. There is good acidity and lots of fruitiness. He compares the fall weather to that of the great year of 1947; the wine should be excellent. Fifteen to 20 percent of last year's Beaujolais remains unsold, but prices are likely to go up anyway because of the quality.

Pierre Piron, grower at Morgon, says the Beaujolais *crus* are better than '76 because there is a better acidity balance. Very little wine remains from the '77 harvest.

**Champagne:** — The harvest continues. Quality is quite good, although quantity is only half that of last year's crop. The potential alcohol is 9.5 to 10 percent. Acidity is a little high, but not excessive. The price of grapes is up a franc and a half, to almost 9.5 francs per kilogram this year.

The Chardonnay grape produced a normal-sized crop, but makes up only one-quarter of the Champagne vineyard. The Pinot Meunier, and especially the Pinot Noir, suffered heavily from fruit-dropping and undeveloped grapes.

According to Georges Vesselle, vineyard director for G. H. Munm and Co., it is possible that 1978 might make vintage wine. This would be the first time that such a late harvest produced a vintage champagne. The big problem, again, is price. Annual sales of

champagne have been running about 180 million bottles. Even if excess still wine from the three previous crops is eventually released for the making of champagne, there would still be only enough for 120 million bottles.

**Alsace:** — Jean-Pierre Frick, who grows wine with his father at Pfaffenheim, says the picking is just beginning in Alsace. The crop is better than expected earlier, but only of average size. There will be almost no Muscat because 80 percent of the grapes were lost in fruit-dropping. Gewurztraminer also lost 50 percent.

The Sylvaner grape has come off well, but then it rarely has problems. "The Riesling has lots of bunches, but is late-ripening and is low in sugar this year. The grapes are healthy, with no rot. There is a good balance of acidity and alcohol, and the breed should show well."

There are no stocks. The '77s have all been sold. Prices are rising "seriously" and they began rising right after the difficult flowering.

**Chateaufort-du-Pape:** — Grower Paul Coulon says the harvest is coming to an end. There has been no rain since July. The grapes are very healthy and should produce very good wine. The crop is larger than last year's and of above average quantity.

It should be of even better quality than the very good 1976. The alcohol should average between 13 and 14 percent. The wine is full of aroma and has good acidity. The area whites are also very good. Altogether, "a great vintage," says Coulon.

**Loire Valley: Muscadet:** — Louis Metairau, grower at La Haye-fouassiere, reports that harvesting is completed and despite the miserable spring (including an April freeze), the weather has been fine since early August. The wine should be excellent.

It has a high 11 to 12 percent alcohol, with good acidity and is elegant, fruity and typical. The fermentations are proceeding rapidly under perfect conditions, and the wine is already clear. It should be a wine that will last for two or three years.

The problem is that because of the freeze and the drops, the crop is small — the last two seasons together produced only as much as one normal year. Demand is growing and there are no stocks. The price situation is "very disturbing." They are, in fact, rising wildly.

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## The New Co-Prosperity Sphere

While much of the world is concentrating on negotiations to end the Thirty Years' War between Egypt and Israel, or begin the life of Namibia and Zimbabwe, or prevent, through talks on strategic arms limits, an end to the world we know, negotiations of equal importance have been taking place in the Far East. Japan and China have signed a treaty of friendship and trade—a document that, at a number of points of recent history might have changed its course drastically, and which can still have a powerful impact upon events.

Japan, when it reached the aggressive stage of its belated entry into the 19th century, fought the Chinese Empire, defeated it and wrested Taiwan away from it. Later it battled the Soviet Union and Germany and annexed Korea. But China remained the heart of Japanese policy, the center of what the new Samurai of the 1930s called, magniloquently, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For while the East Indies could produce oil and other raw materials, Indochina grow food, and Japan make all manner of manufactured goods, China remained not only a potential source of basic products but a very actual, clamorous market. So when put to the test, Japan chose to attack the United States—which many of its leaders thought suicidal—rather than give up China to secure access to foreign oil and steel.

Much has changed since 1941. Japan was defeated; China became a Communist state.

The Far East is cut up by hostilities and nationalities it hardly suspected before, and affected by technologies that have gone far beyond the days when "oil for the lamps of China" summed up much of its needs. But what has not changed is that Japan is a great manufacturing state, so great that its currency is a world leader. And China needs manufacturing more than it ever did—it may represent a form of agro-Communism but even farming today requires machines.

So there may be the roots of a real "co-prosperity sphere" in the treaty that has been signed in Tokyo. Memories of the 1940s in China, memories of the Nixon shunt that took him to Peking without any warning for Tokyo, trade relations (and strategic considerations) involving Taiwan, as well as the basic differences between Chinese Communism and Japanese capitalism, all of these could delay the development of closer relations across the China Sea.

But perhaps the mutual needs of the two countries will transcend these obstacles and set up a relationship such as England in the early days of the Industrial Revolution maintained with continental Europe. If so, the Chinese transition toward industrialization will be greatly speeded and China's own supply of mechanized products will be much larger. And this in turn will have effects beyond the Far East—they could even intrude into, say, the future SALT talks.

## African Prospects

In one if not two southern African trouble spots, Rhodesia and Namibia, prospects for a peaceable solution have perceptibly brightened. In Rhodesia, the multiracial interim government led by Ian Smith is now prepared to attend U.S.-British-sponsored talks, if they are "well prepared" and "without preconditions" with its guerrilla rivals. In Namibia, South Africa is ready to resume talks on taking the territory to independence by UN-sponsored elections in which SWAPO guerrillas would compete, rather than simply running its own elections, excluding SWAPO—a course that would produce what the world would regard as a puppet regime.

The Rhodesia development followed directly from Mr. Smith's visit to the United States. Critics of that visit, including some in the administration, had feared the Smith group would appeal successfully for recognition over the administration's head. In fact, Mr. Smith and his black partners were apparently persuaded by the restrained response their appeal drew here that their only hope lay in negotiation with the guerrillas. Their big raids last week on camps in Zambia and Mozambique apparently comprised the gesture Mr. Smith felt he needed to retaliate for recent guerrilla attacks and to convince his constituency he was not entering talks from weakness.

U.S. and British diplomats helped by diluting their Rhodesia plan, parts of which Salisbury gagged on. The plan is now more like an agenda. There remains the formidable problem of assuring attendance by the guerrillas, who feel enraged and humiliated by the recent raids. It will fall first to their patrons among the "front-line" states to "deliver" them. If they can, a conference can begin. Progress will be arduous; failure will mean disaster.

Regarding Namibia, the Western diplomats who visited Pretoria last week did not obtain a clear answer on how to fit the nar-

row "internal" elections that South Africa still plans to run in December with broad UN-sponsored elections next year. But the possibility that diplomacy can fit them later is now there. The important thing is that South Africa drew back from the twin prospect that holding internal elections alone would spur the guerrilla war in Namibia (perhaps bringing in the Cubans) and produce a UN demand for economic sanctions against South Africa. The United States and its allies, though not eager for either of those developments, told Prime Minister Pieter Botha they could not block them if he disavowed the UN plan. They put their relations with South Africa in the balance. Mr. Vance played a very high card—the prospect of an unprecedented invitation to Mr. Botha to visit Jimmy Carter if the UN plan works out.

What could spoil the new promise would be for Africans to insist anyway on voting sanctions against Pretoria. It is not simply that such a demand would embarrass the West, which seeks closer ties in black Africa even while maintaining substantial economic interests in South Africa. The demand would curdle Pretoria's taste for the very changes black Africa seeks in Namibia. Mr. Botha has now said, after all, that South Africa would accept a SWAPO victory in UN-controlled elections.

Everyone is aware that South Africa's policy is now being made by a new prime minister, Mr. Botha. Suspicions were widespread after his recent elevation that he would feel under pressure to show toughness. Yet his response in Namibia has shown a welcome hint of flexibility. South Africa's hand in Rhodesia does not show directly, but one can guess that the new direction taken by Smith owes a good deal to Mr. Botha. The potential significance of this is hard to exaggerate. Throughout southern Africa, as within South Africa itself, the choice between violence and conciliation is substantially Pretoria's to make.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### South Africa: Playing for Time?

The joint statement by South Africa and five Western foreign ministers on Namibia may succeed in postponing an open conflict between Pretoria and the United Nations. But... only element of agreement is that there should be further consultations with the UN secretary-general, and it is... only this which makes it likely that the UN Security Council will be able to postpone a rupture with South Africa over Namibia.

These consultations may... lead to some sort of compromise on... the size and composition of the UN supervisory force. On the central issue of elections in Namibia, the South African government is still insisting that elections will be held under its own auspices early in December; the Western powers say such elections would be... regarded as null and void. To be fair, the South

African government professes to be willing to see a second round of elections next year, under UN auspices. Yet the text... shows that the South African position is riven with so many contradictions and inconsistencies that it is difficult to be confident that Pretoria is genuinely prepared for UN sponsorship of independence for Namibia.

The root of the problem is that the South Africans are determined to prevent Namibia being controlled by SWAPO. Their mistrust of SWAPO will not evaporate unless the United Nations can organize a cease-fire and supervise peaceful political processes in Namibia. Even then, it may not do so... The question on which the Security Council will have to make up its mind is simple: Are the South Africans starting to be more flexible, or are they just playing for time?

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago October 24, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG — A senior Russian military officer commented on the situation in the Far East: "Even if Japan can put 350,000 men into the field, we have never yet stood face-to-face with European forces. Their physique is much inferior to ours, and their staying powers immeasurably less. Moreover, if we chose at the outbreak of hostilities to remain on the defensive, we could soon mobilize enough men to equalize the responsive forces. I believe this will be sufficient deterrent for the Japanese."

#### Fifty Years Ago October 24, 1928

WASHINGTON — The Naval Construction Bill, which provides for the construction of 15 cruisers and an aircraft carrier during the next three fiscal years, is likely to overshadow the next session of Congress. Advocates of a big navy in the United States want Congress to authorize a more extensive program than is already provided. At the same time many people, including some senators, feel that the Naval Construction Bill is contrary to the spirit of the Kellogg agreement for the renunciation of war. Both sides wish to encourage favorable public opinion.



'Have We Penetrated the Vatican,  
or Has the Vatican Penetrated Us?'

## A Reformist Congress

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When the 95th Congress adjourned, commentators summed it up as conservative, surprisingly so, given the large Democratic majorities in both houses. The symbol of the end was the tax bill, with its benefits largely for the better-off.

The record of the last two years is certainly thin in what we think of as liberal legislation: measures to redistribute wealth or to effect broad social reforms. But in another sense this was a reformist congress. It took significant steps to redefine not the ends but the means of government.

In the last few days of the session, for example, Congress took final action on these bills:

- The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, restricting wiretaps and other forms of electronic surveillance.
- Airline deregulation, opening the way for competition in routes and rates.
- A package of ethics legislation, requiring fuller disclosure of high officials' income and assets, and providing for appointment of a special prosecutor when there are serious charges of official wrongdoing.
- The Presidential Records Act, establishing public ownership of, and in time access to, most presidential documents.

Those bills are not the stuff of high political drama. They are not going to rival inflation or high taxes as campaign themes. But each, as it happens, settled a long debate about the way government ought to function. Wiretapping has been a bitterly-contested issue in this country for half a century, the subject of much litigation and of many proposals—mostly unsuccessful—for legislative control. The new law means that all tapping will at last be regulated by federal law. Even in the sensitive area of foreign intelligence, taps will generally require a court order in this country. Most important, Congress has said that presidents have no inherent power to order wiretaps beyond what the legislation authorizes.

Federal regulatory agencies have come under heavy attack in recent years for protecting the regulated industry from the rigors of competition. But proposals to restore competition in these areas have naturally run into heavy opposition from the businesses that would be affected. The airline bill is an important first breakthrough for deregulation.

Special prosecutors have been appointed to deal with extraordinary federal scandals from Teapot Dome to Watergate. Whether to appoint them, and how, have been awkward and contentious political questions. The new ethics legislation sets up a permanent mechanism for judicial appointment of a special prosecutor when charges against a high federal official create the dangers of a conflict of interest. The status of presidential documents has been a source of legal and political confusion, most dramatically in the case of Richard Nixon's papers and tapes. A commission recommended last year that Congress end the old notion of private ownership when documents deal with official business. Congress has now definitively done so, while still allowing presidents to limit access to their records for up to 12 years after they leave office.

Just before the final rush, too, Congress passed President Carter's Civil Service reform legislation. With its provisions to increase employee incentives and managerial discretion, the bill has at least the potential of significantly affecting internal government performance.

The Civil Service bill was hardly an easy one to enact. It had to get past what has become one of the most entrenched forces in the nation: federal employees and their unions. Some old hands on Capitol Hill thought the quick passage of the legislation was something like a miracle—and a result of extraordinarily effective lobbying by President Carter and his staff. Civil Service reform is a powerful answer to the charge of amateurism so often laid to this White House.

If President Carter deserves credit, it is also true that reformist legislation of this character can pass only with bi-partisan support, indeed with bi-partisan preparation and drafting. Two of the recently-passed bills demonstrate the point.

The wiretap legislation was essentially the product of a collaboration between two disparate figures: Edward Levi, President Ford's attorney general, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. They made it

possible for both conservatives and liberals to accept the bill. The Carter attorney general, Griffin Bell, helped refine it and hold the coalition together. Similarly, airline deregulation has had enthusiastic support in both the last two White Houses and from Kennedy.

What the 95th Congress did in some of these areas ought to be only the beginning of a process. Deregulation, for instance, should in due course move on from the airlines to trucking and perhaps other industries. The careful balance of liberty and security interests reached in the wiretap bill should be a precedent in the writing of legislative charters for the intelligence agencies.

In the present public mood, the odds are against adoption of significantly new social legislation. But the public wants reform in the methods of government, and that kind of change can also take a progressive form.

## An End to Energy Hell?

By Daniel Yergin

PARIS — "I understand now what hell is," said U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger a few months ago. "Hell is endless and eternal sessions of the natural gas conference" committee in the Congress.

But at last that particular version of hell—which should be expanded to include the entire tortured energy debate—has come to an end, for the time being, with the passage by Congress of the National Energy Plan. Or, at least, some approximation of the plan.

A year and a half has passed since Carter went before Congress to call for "the moral equivalent of war." But the congressional action really brings to an end one phase of the drama that began almost exactly five years ago, when Arab oil producers launched their embargo against the Western world.

For Carter, the passage of the legislation counts as a major victory. He had pinned his prestige to it, declaring that the domestic energy crisis was the "moral equivalent of war" and that the administration would be judged upon its accomplishments in energy. And the administration has put the best face on what has happened. A few days ago, at a conference here in Paris sponsored by the French Energy Conservation Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy, one of Schlesinger's principal deputies declared: "We've had a successful lift-off. It will be necessary to make course corrections in our flight for the future. But we're going to get there."

Few outside the administration are that excited. Energy producers in the United States claim that the Carter program regulates away their incentives to produce. Meanwhile, consumer groups just as vigorously assert that the bill is a sell-out to producer interests.

Given such emotions, the very fact that an energy bill emerged is a considerable achievement. It is quite an accomplishment to get any kind of legislation when there is no consensus at all even as to what the problem is, let alone the appropriate solutions. Certainly the administration was quite right to stress the adverse international consequences that would have resulted had the legislation failed. Congressional agreement can perhaps be attributed equally to the dollar crisis and the Camp David agreement.

But to assess the real significance of the National Energy Plan, one must go back to its purpose. The central aim was to straighten out

signals to energy users, so that prices and incentives and regulations would all begin to indicate the real values of various energy sources. The "do's and don'ts," so to speak. Do use coal and insulate the house and maybe play around with solar heating. Try not to use oil and natural gas. The underlying purpose of the entire exercise was to get some cap on the rapidly growing U.S. oil imports.

The centerpiece was a tax to bring oil up to world market prices over a period of a few years. This was the most important part of the legislation. It does no one any good—including in the long run—consumers—for the U.S. price of oil to be kept considerably lower than world prices, although instruments are required to relieve hardship. The Senate killed this so-called crude oil equalization tax, and there went the most important element of the plan.

As for what did pass, it is, in energy as opposed to political terms, of a modest nature. The one breakthrough was to end the artificial division between interstate and intrastate natural gas prices, which was creating shortages in the former market and oversupply in the latter—and making most difficult any kind of rational decision by consumers.

The rest is rather minor. The incentives for conservation and solar energy are too weak, considering the institutional obstacles. A few hesitating steps were taken to encourage the utilities to become partners in conservation and solar, rather than enemies of both. Silly things have been done, too. The utilities have been kept out of the conservation business, which will retard savings in the building sector. Earlier legislation had set up an Energy Extension Service, modeled on the effective Agricultural Extension Services that helped revolutionize U.S. agriculture. The energy services had already started doing the same for U.S. energy consumption. Funding for that program now hangs by a thread.

Most important, the legislation does not do much to restrain the further growth of imports. A "phase two" that was supposed to augment production has disappeared in the budgetary process. The president can allow oil price controls to expire next spring, but that would likely lead to a political explosion on Capitol Hill. The administration now says that it is

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The "radicals decree" was intended as a counterploy to protect the state from being undermined by those allegedly determined to destroy it.

MUNICH — Can unrooted genes be rebuffed? West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), after consolidating and even improving their positions in the recent state elections in Hesse and Bavaria, are trying that feat, it seems. And the gene in question is the one they themselves conjured six years ago—the so-called "radicals decree."

If they succeed, which depends in large measure on how damaging the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) are about the matter, there is at least a chance that this country will not go over the brink to some Orwellian future of total surveillance and that Teutonic-style McCarthyism may be on the wane.

The "radicals decree," also known as *Berufsverbot*, a word that seems to have entered the vocabulary of other countries in its German original, is a product of the stone age of terrorism—that era when it seemed that demonstrating and bomb-throwing radical students had abandoned violence in favor of a new strategy that they described as the "long march to power through the institutions."

### From Within

The professed aim, it was presumed, was that failing in their efforts to beat the system with frontal assaults, they would try to subvert it from within.

The "radicals decree"—legally speaking, it is a resolution adopted by the federal and state governments in 1972—was intended as a counterploy to protect the state from being undermined by those allegedly determined to destroy it.

It authorized federal, state and local authorities to test all civil servants and other public employees for their loyalty to what is called hereabouts "the basic democratic order."

That, unquestionably, is any democratically elected government's right.

But the governmental service here happens to be a huge monopolistic category embracing not only the conventional type of bureaucrat but all tenured schoolteachers and university faculty members, judges and public prosecutors, railway and postal employees, public utilities workers, police and military officers, some scientists, and even staff physicians in certain government-run hospitals.

As a result, this loyalty test has led to mass snooping and vetting with some astounding results. Several hundred locomotive engineers, teachers, professors, letter

carriers, career judges, prosecutors, and, in one case, even the doorman at a public building have either been dismissed or barred from employment in their chosen fields on grounds of membership in radical parties or support of organizations judged to be disloyal.

And, usually, though not exclusively, it has been an extreme leftist party or group, not rightist.

It is the radicals decree, even more than the highly visible hunt for terrorists with machine-gun-toting police patrolling the nation's airports and armored cars on the streets of Bonn, that has given West Germany its current reputation as a country where the sociopolitical scales have tipped from benign civil libertarianism to a law-and-order hysteria.

The degree of Germanic perfection with which the decree has been implemented and applied has varied considerably from state to state with those governed by the conservative CDU or CSU predictably the more resolute and diligent, although it is the SPD's own postmaster, Kurt Gscheidle, who insists that a member of West Germany's minuscule Communist Party (DKP) cannot be a career mailman.

### Bavaria Actions

Down here in Bavaria, for example, the security agents alleged snoop on high school pupils to ferret out radicals who, after graduation from university, could then be barred from jobs on the public payroll.

Over in the Rhineland-Palatinate, it was revealed the other day, even apprentices in the Mannheim municipal gardening department are being investigated for their political inclinations.

Perhaps it was that particular example of vigilance in the ludicrous extreme that prompted the SPD finally announce that enough enough.

To be sure, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the co-author of its resolution, called out for its common sense application as long as last spring.

But it was the SPD mayor of a city-state of Hamburg, Hans-Ulrich Klose, who opened the can of worms. Twenty Communists in public service, he announced one day, are a lesser evil than 200,000 frightened young people intimidated by a state surveillance policy.

The uproar, particularly at Klose made the remark somewhat tactlessly on the eve of the Hesse and Bavaria elections, was deafening, not to mention hysterical. "The SPD," shouted CDU/CSU, "smelling a last minute election issue, 'wants Communists and Fascists as teachers for children.'"

### Mood of Nation

Given the mood of the country it is surprising that the argument apparently failed to convince Hesse or Bavaria—a healthy at least, that you can't fool all people all the time.

But despite those elections he over, with no further ones on the horizon until next spring, the battle over the radicals decree has been escalating.

Heiner Geissler, the CDU's general secretary and campaign strategist, now equates the SPD's proposal to stop applying the decree a threat to "freedom of conscience." As Geissler sees it, since send their children to school is mandatory, parents may be forced to against the dictates of conscience their kids and up being taught Communist teachers.

In Hamburg, meanwhile, CDU has organized a citizens' committee of concerned parents to protest against schoolteachers.

Who knows, the next step may be a similar committee protest against red street cleaners or baggage collectors.

The SPD, meanwhile, protests somewhat lamely that its only is to restore a little common sense and perhaps a semblance of democratic practice. The loyalty tests now says, are superfluous if harmful. Proven anti-democratic behavior or actions should suit to bar extremists from public life.

But genes, once unrooted, hard to catch.

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## W. German Panel Hit EMS Plan

BONN, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's five leading economic institutes downplayed today the chances for success of the proposed European monetary system (EMS). They said the inflation differences between the prospective members mean "the starting conditions for a new European monetary system are more unfavorable" than when the current European joint, fiat, or snake, began in 1972. Not

### Lift Forecast On '79 Growth

ing that inflation rates in the prospective EMS members varies from 2.5 to 12 percent, they said that "there are no chances in the foreseeable future" to substantially narrow these disparities.

On domestic matters, the insti-

utes' main forecasts are for 4 percent real growth in 1979 — the highest level since 1976 — a 3.5 percent inflation rate and an unemployment rate of about 950,000. For 1978 they see growth between 3 to 3.5 percent and inflation at 2.5 percent.

The nation's trade surplus is seen at 25.5 billion marks in real prices in 1979, down only slightly from this year's anticipated surplus of 26 billion DM. World trade, they said, should grow between 5 and 6 percent in 1979.

The institutes said the upward revision in their 1978 growth forecast — they had earlier projected this year's growth between 3 and 3.5 percent — was due in part to rising consumer spending in anticipation of 1979 tax cuts and the booming auto and construction industries. Commenting on the growth prospects for 1979, they said that although some overall improvement would be registered, the economy could not be judged as "satisfactory."

They issued their perennial warning that next year's upswing in growth could be endangered by wage settlements. Overall, they said, wage settlements should be kept to this year's levels which averaged 5 percent in the first half of the year.

To boost business confidence, the panel said, the government should make clear that the aim to reduce the federal deficit will not be accomplished through tax hikes.

The institutes said the forecast rise in 1979 inflation to 3.5 percent was due to "political" factors. They said the climb would be primarily due to the planned rise of 1 percent per point to 13 percent in the value-added tax from next July.

In the analysis on the proposed EMS, the report warned that generous drawings by member countries on the line of credit to be made available could lessen the pressure to correct the underlying causes of fluctuation. "The official exchange rates of the individual currencies would therefore have to be changed so frequently that this would contradict the goal... to stabilize exchange rates." Holding fixed exchange rates would cause tensions that ultimately would lead to the system breaking apart, it said.

The autumn report is one of two joint reviews prepared annually by the five institutes — the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institute of Essen, the IFO Institute in Munich, the HWWA Institute in Hamburg, the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin and the Institute for World Economics at the University of Kiel.

## Dollar Finishes Mixed; Hits New Low Against DM

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished mixed in heavy trading today after declining sharply into record low territory against several currencies early in the day.

Some dealers said that Continental central banks seemed to be intervening in the morning to brake the dollar's fall. However, the net intervention for the day was reliably reported to be small.

In the afternoon, New York banks turned out to be mostly buyers of dollars, presumably taking profits on the decline from Friday's New York levels, dealers said.

Although the dollar moved as low as 1.7870 Deutsche marks in the morning, it recovered by the close to 1.8055 DM, a closing record low. Net purchases of dollars by the Bundesbank were put at \$23 million.

One dealer said that the market for some time has been expecting the dollar to fall as low as 1.80 DM and now that this level has been reached, considerable profit-taking should ensue. He noted that with six-month Eurodollar rates hovering around 11 percent, it had become too expensive for operators to stay short of dollars for any length of time.

In Zurich, the Swiss National Bank reportedly bought less than \$3 million. This seemed to substantiate dealers' opinions that there was considerable profit-taking on the Swiss franc's recent rise. The dollar ended at 1.518 Swiss francs, up from 1.509 Friday. More important from the Swiss point of view, the mark ended at 84.63 Swiss centimes, up from 83.463 Friday and well above the National Bank's defense level of 80 centimes.

The dollar fell to another record low against the yen at 181.25, down from 181.90. However, the closing European rate was above today's record low closing level in Tokyo of 181.05. In Tokyo, the Bank of Ja-

pan was reported to have purchased \$123 million.

The dollar moved lower against the French franc to 4.1787 from 4.1963. Sterling rose to \$2.008, the highest level since March 1976, from \$2.0021. The dollar declined to 28.51 Belgian francs, a record low, from 28.66.

With the dollar under pressure in the morning, gold was fixed in London during the morning at \$229 per ounce. However, as the dollar recovered, the price fell at the afternoon fixing to \$226.75. At the close, the price averaged \$228 per ounce, unchanged from Friday.

## Italian Official Calls for Delay In Joining EMS

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Italy should wait six months or a year before joining the proposed European monetary system (EMS), a government official said in a newspaper interview.

"Italy cannot remain outside the EMS, but we need a breathing period," said Vittorio Barattieri, director of the Foreign Trade Ministry and a former monetary expert at the Bank of Italy.

He urged structural changes in the Italian economy to bring its public sector deficit and labor costs more closely into line with prevailing European standards. But echoing recent comments by Premier Giulio Andreotti, he suggested that the European Economic Community has "forgotten" some of the original EMS proposals.

"The initial project foresaw a simultaneous advance on three fronts: exchange rates, a substantial monetary fund and the transfer of resources to the weaker economies," he said.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Mitsubishi, Chrysler Australia in Deal

Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi Motor Corp. have reached agreement for the Japanese firm to take a one-third stake in Chrysler Australia to help it reconstruct business. Mitsubishi president Tomio Kubo says the accord resulted from talks in Detroit earlier this month between Chrysler and Mitsubishi. Capital participation in Chrysler Australia was expected to be made by Mitsubishi Motor and Mitsubishi Corp., the major Japanese trading house, on an equal basis.

### Daimler Turnover Little Changed

Daimler-Benz group turnover was little changed in the first nine months of 1978 at 19.25 billion Deutsche marks against 19.13 billion DM in the like 1977 period. An 11-percent decline in export sales due to damp foreign demand for commercial vehicles was offset by a 12-percent increase in domestic sales, the company says. The weakness in foreign demand was due to the appreciation of the Deutsche mark and increased competition, it notes. Nevertheless, the domestic and foreign inflow of orders for automobiles continues ahead of production possibilities. Labor disputes in March and April set back auto production by 25,000 units and commercial ve-

hicle output by 8,000 units, or a total lost sales worth of some 1 billion DM, the company says. Passenger vehicle production dropped 4.9 percent at 285,491 units in the first nine months from the year-ago period, while commercial vehicle output fell 4.4 percent to 174,985 units.

### AMF Expects 15% Rise in Earnings

AMF Inc. expects third-quarter earnings to be up about 15 percent from a restated \$10.8 million, or 55 cents a share, in the 1977 period, chairman Thomas York forecasts. Revenues in the quarter would be up 10 percent from the \$302.5 million in last year's period, he adds. The earnings gain for the year is expected to be somewhat better than the increase for the first half, he notes. In 1977, AMF earned \$1.99 a share, restated.

### BHF Bank Lifts Share Capital

Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank is raising its share capital by 15 million Deutsche marks to 116 million DM through a one-for-seven rights issue at 160 DM per nominal 50-mark share. It says the subscription period is set from Nov. 9 to 23 and the new shares will be eligible for dividend from July 1, 1978.

### About \$3.5 Billion Is Outstanding

## Foreign Firms Tap U.S. Paper Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Foreign companies are showing increasing interest in borrowing in the \$75-billion U.S. commercial paper market.

Siemens Capital Corp., a subsidiary of the West German electrical giant, became the latest entrant into the market when it announced plans last month to issue up to \$100 million of commercial paper — short-term IOU's with a maximum maturity of 270 days.

Investment bankers estimate that more than 35 foreign and foreign-owned companies have tapped the market. Some of the parent companies involved are Volvo, Imperial Chemical Industries, Renault, Peugeot and Cie. Francaise des Petroles. The biggest foreign borrower so far has been Electricite de France, the government-owned utility, which has more than \$1 billion of commercial paper outstanding.

In August, Svenska Handelsbanken became the first foreign bank to raise money in the commercial paper market. Some 20 other overseas banks are studying the possibility of U.S. commercial paper issues, according to James Ledinsky, vice president of A.G. Becker & Co.

The commercial paper division of Moody's Investors Service estimates that foreign and foreign-owned companies had about \$3.5

billion of commercial paper outstanding as of June 30, up from \$3.2 billion a year earlier. Moreover, "a lot" of foreign companies are contemplating issues, a Moody's official said.

The big growth of foreign participation in the commercial paper market, like the growth of the bond market for foreign issues, the so-called Yankee market, has occurred since the suspension in 1974 of U.S. curbs on capital outflows that had severely cramped New York's role as an international financial center.

One insider says foreign companies currently are drawn to the market because of the advantages of borrowing a depreciating currency. From a longer-term point of view, investment bankers promoting commercial paper borrowings here say the market is attractive because it allows them to raise large amounts of money relatively cheaply while making their names better known to the U.S. financial community.

Illustrating the scope of the market is EDF, which, operating through Goldman Sachs as dealer, has built up its U.S. commercial paper borrowings gradually since 1974. By replacing maturing paper with ever-larger issues, it has built up its total commercial paper outstanding to about \$1.3 billion. EDF converts the dollars raised into French francs for use at home. The utility backs up its commercial-paper borrowing with four Eurodollar revolving standby credits amounting to \$1.9 billion. These would allow it to switch to Eurodollar funding if this should prove advantageous.

### Favorable Rates

Investment bankers contend that the costs of paper borrowing compare favorably with those of borrowing from commercial banks or raising funds on the Eurodollar market. Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb notes that the Citibank prime rate — the interest charged to the bank's best corporate customers — floats 14 percentage points above the average of the three preceding weeks' commercial paper rates. Thus, during periods of steady interest rates, commercial paper funds should be obtainable at lower interest than bank loans.

During periods of rapidly rising interest rates, the commercial-paper rate could briefly exceed the prime. However, when interest levels generally are falling, the commercial-paper rate can be below the prime by considerably more than 14 points. "In the Eurodollar market, the cost of the premium over the London interbank rate must be considered," the firm added.

Foreign borrowers in the U.S. commercial paper market so far have made their issues through dealers, rather than directly, as do some large U.S. companies. The dealers buy the issues and sell them as quickly as possible to institutions, normally charging 1/4 percent

a year for the service, investment bankers say.

A top-rated foreign commercial-paper issuer, however, may have to pay somewhat more in interest than a comparable domestic company. This premium runs to 0.5-1.5 percentage points. The corresponding premiums in the Yankee bond market are higher because of the longer maturities involved.

Unlike Yankee bonds, though, commercial paper is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Potential commercial-paper issuers normally obtain credit ratings from rating agencies. These and the financial publicity attendant to a commercial paper issue can help a foreign company win recognition among U.S. institutional investors and improve the potential acceptability of future U.S. stock or bond issues, dealers say.

## U.S. to Submit Tighter Terms In Export Credit

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The United States is formally submitting proposals aimed at tightening officially supported international export credit terms previously agreed to by 21 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The proposals, to be put forward during the week-long review that opened today of the agreement concluded last February, also seek to broaden the coverage of the existing arrangement to include ships, aircraft, nuclear power plants and certain commodities.

Although details of the proposals have not been disclosed, these are believed to include increases ranging between 0.25 and 0.75 percent in interest rates and slightly longer maturities.

Under the existing arrangement, interest rates vary between 7.25 and 8 percent, depending upon the group to which the country of destination belongs (rich, intermediate, poor) and also on the repayment period which is between 5 and 10 years.

In submitting its proposals, the U.S. delegation will also seek greater transparency in situations in which there is a mixing of official aid and private export credits, sources said. The proposals, however, are generally expected to meet stiff resistance from delegates of the Common Market and Japan.

### U.K. Affirms Pay Policy

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The British cabinet rejected today a call to abandon the 5 percent pay guideline urged by the national executive committee of the Labour party. Prime Minister James Callaghan said it was "rubbish" to say the guideline is too low and said he believed the public supported the government.

## NYSE Prices Mixed; Prime Rate at 10 1/4%

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A late technical rally left prices on the New York Stock Exchange mixed today in active trading as the market attempted to repair the damage of its worst one-week slide in history.

Analysts said investors remained worried about rising interest rates and President Carter's anti-inflation message due tomorrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.65 points to 839.66. At one stage it had fallen by nine points. Declines led advances more than two to one and volume fell to 36.25 million shares from Friday's 43.67 million.

After the close, Chemical Bank raised its prime rate to 10 1/4 percent, effective tomorrow. The industry moved to 10 percent just over a week ago.

Dealers thought the Federal Reserve had moved to tighten credit further but later revised that estimate, saying the apparent Fed funds target still seems to be 9 percent despite the fact that the rate closed at 9 1/16 percent.

Analysis said the market was also aided by comments by Budget Director James McIntyre that President Carter in his message tomorrow night will be frank about inflation and the "unpleasant steps" necessary to deal with it.

White House sources said the guideline for price increases may be flexible, not fixed as administration officials had said previously. A guideline of 5.75 percent had been expected.

Pan American World Airways topped the active list, adding 1/4 to 7 1/4. It reported a big jump in third-quarter earnings. UAL INC., also active, rose 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Occidental Petroleum, in second place, lost 1/4 to 16 1/4. Exxon, reporting lower profit, lost 1/4 to 49 1/4. Standard Oil of Indiana gained 1/4 to 51 1/4. Gulf Oil 1/4 to 23 1/4 and Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 52 1/4.

General Electric, which lost more than a point Friday in heavy trading, slipped 1/4 to 49 1/4.

Du Pont added 1/4 to 130 1/4, IBM 1/4 to 278 1/4, Merck one to 57 1/4, Alcoa 1/4 to 48 1/4, Eastman Kodak one to 61, Polaroid 7 to 49 1/4, Owens-Illinois 1 1/4 to 21 1/4, Teledyne four to 95 and Xerox 1 1/4 to 52 1/4.

Westinghouse Electric, which pleaded guilty to a payments charge, eased 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Seaboard World Airlines dropped two to 12 1/4, ex-dividend. The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered Tiger International to stop buying Seaboard shares pending a review. Tiger was unchanged at 25, also ex-dividend.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell sharply in active trading, with the index losing 1.97 points to 150.42.

Resorts International A topped the active list, spurring 5/4 to 39 1/4. Instrument Systems, in second place, was unchanged at 2 1/4. Iroquois Brands jumped 2 1/4 to 30. Sanderling Broadcasting added one to 24 1/4. The boards of Viacom and Sanderling agreed on a merger at \$28 per Sanderling share. Viacom, on the Big Board, lost 1/4 to 23 1/4.

In Chicago, soybean and corn prices were mostly higher while wheat futures drifted lower.

Despite increased country grain sales over the weekend as the harvest continued, speculative buying lifted corn and soybean prices from opening losses. Wheat futures lost ground, partly on reports of rain over the weekend in parts of the winter wheat belt, where development of new seedlings is underway.

Exporter selling helped push wheat prices lower, with the nearby December contract taking the largest loss on exporter selling, despite Pakistan's reported 100,000-ton U.S. wheat purchase.

President Carter's recent signing of legislation to extend special trade privileges to China, plus traders' expectations that the government report on exports last week will show increased amounts, helped build bullish sentiments. The optimism offset the depressing effect of long-awaited heavier country grain sales.

At the close, soybeans were 2 1/4 cents higher to 1 cent lower, with

November contracts quoted at \$6.72 1/4; wheat was 1 to 3 cents lower, December \$3.35; corn was unchanged to 2 1/4 cents higher, December \$2.28 and oats were 2 to 2 1/4 cents higher, December \$1.38.

## U.S. Fears Worse Rate Of Inflation

From Wire Dispatches

HONOLULU, Oct. 23 — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that there are early warning signs that the U.S. economy is moving closer to the point where demand factors will begin to aggravate the inflation problem. He stressed, however, that no major imbalances are yet evident.

"The total unemployment rate is still near 6 percent, but a gradual tightening in labor markets is beginning to be felt," he said in a prepared speech to the American Bankers Association's annual convention here.

He said the economy currently is in the midst primarily of a "wheel-spinning, tail-chasing process" in which no major economic group has achieved any substantial gain.

He told the convention that the administration intends "to assure that the economy continues to grow at its long-term sustainable rate of 3 to 3 1/2 percent." This is in line with the real GNP growth rate projections being made privately by officials but in public the lowest forecast for 1979 has been 3 1/2 percent growth. For this year, officials have been forecasting growth between 3.5 and 4 percent.

He said there is still no evidence of a recession either this year or next.

He said the Carter anti-inflation plan to be made public tomorrow will be consistent with Federal Reserve Board monetary policy. He added that this policy "has become increasingly more difficult to manage."

The new monetary market certificates savings institutions began issuing last June "have changed the character of our financial markets, though it is not yet clear to what extent," he said. Innovations like the new money instruments and automatic transfers alter the relationship between increases in interest rates and the supply of credit.

He insisted that the administration's anti-inflation fight is not a "one-shot affair."

"Just as it took time for inflation to so seriously infiltrate our economy and our national psyche so too it will take time to defeat it," he added.

## Westinghouse Pleads Guilty in Payments Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Westinghouse Electric today pleaded guilty to 30 counts of making false statements to cover up overseas payments.

Westinghouse, the third major U.S. company to be charged by the government this year in connection with illegal overseas payoffs, agreed to pay \$300,000 in fines, \$10,000 for each charge.

In the federal indictment, the giant electrical products manufacturer was charged with "willfully and knowingly" making false statements to federal agencies from 1975 to 1977 to cover up the payoffs.

The charges listed a series of allegedly false financial statements Westinghouse filed with the Agency for International Development and the Export-Import Bank from June 1975 to June 1977. Under the agreement, the government said it will not disclose "the identity of the foreign nation, the recipient, or the agents or employees referred to" in the charges.

Atlantic Richfield			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	3,410	2,830	
Profits.....	220.52	193.91	
Per share.....	1.81	1.59	
9 months			
Revenue.....	9,470	8,460	
Profits.....	581.75	530.39	
Per share.....	4.78	4.36	

Avon Products			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	466.40	380.90	
Profits.....	46.52	39.46	
Per Share.....	0.80	0.68	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,290	1,050	
Profits.....	127.08	103.25	
Per Share.....	2.19	1.78	

Bristol Myers			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	644.20	585.40	
Profits.....	57.67	49.30	
Per Share.....	0.88	0.75	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,810	1,680	
Profits.....	147.86	129.41	
Per Share.....	2.24	1.96	

Clark Equipment			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	373.60	310.10	
Profits.....	16.94	13.10	
Per Share.....	1.23	0.96	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,090	983.30	
Profits.....	60.21	44.95	
Per Share.....	4.39	3.28	

Combustion Engineering			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	559.10	485.30	
Profits.....	17.27	14.35	
Per Share.....	1.08	0.89	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,670	1,420	
Profits.....	N.A.	N.A.	
Per Share.....	3.23	2.71	

Detroit Edison			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	393.20	371.50	
Profits.....	25.19	34.51	
Per Share.....	0.47	0.63	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,190	1,100	
Profits.....	76.77	87.48	
Per Share.....	1.27	1.61	

Exxon			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	15,914	14,454	
Profits.....	540.00	635.00	
Per Share.....	1.21	1.42	
9 months			
Revenue.....	46,698	42,928	
Profits.....	1,920	1,855	
Per Share.....	4.30	4.14	

## U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Gulf Oil			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	5,080	5,050	
Profits.....	208.00	195.00	
Per Share.....	1.07	1.00	
9 months			
Revenue.....	14,700	14,700	
Profits.....	538.00	577.00	
Per Share.....	2.76	2.96	

Heublein			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	428.60	388.10	
Profits.....	17.62	14.45	
Per Share.....	0.83	0.68	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,350	1,350	
Profits.....	54.57	54.22	
Per Share.....	2.77	2.91	

IC Industries			
	1977	1978	
Revenue.....	687.20	471.30	
Profits.....	18.01	17.30	
Per Share.....	0.91	0.91	
9 months			
Revenue.....	1,700	1,350	
Profits.....	54.57	54.22	
Per Share.....	2.77	2.91	

Share.....	1.75	1.76	Revenue.....	2,740	
	1978	1977	Profits.....	74.30	
Share.....	3.080	2.740	Per Share.....	3.87	
Share.....	166.56	123.86	Occidental Petroleum		
Share.....	6.61	4.96	3rd Quarter		
Johns Manville					
	1978	1977	Revenue.....	1,720	
Share.....	435.20	384.50	Profits.....	19.30	
Share.....	27.40	26.50	Per Share.....	0.15	
			9 months	1978	
			Revenue.....	4,570	







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# Rams Bow to Saints, 10-3, for First Loss; Raiders, Broncos Also Upset, Patriots Win

## Manning's Pass Decides Game

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Archie Manning passed 19 yards to Tony Galbreath for a touchdown with 2:22 minutes remaining in the game yesterday to give the New Orleans Saints a 10-3 upset victory over the previously unbeaten Los Angeles Rams.

The Rams, who started the day as one of the National Football League's two undefeated clubs, were prohibitive favorites, but continually frustrated themselves with penalties and turnovers. Quarterback Pat Haden and John Cappelletti each committed a key fumble for the Rams in the final quarter.

With the score 3-3 after the teams traded second-quarter field goals, the Saints moved 69 yards in seven plays for the only touchdown of the game. The drive included four completions in four attempts by Manning for 51 of the 69 yards.

On a first-and-10 situation on the Ram 42, Manning hit Henry Charles for an 8-yard gain and the Rams were penalized 15 yards on the play when defensive tackle Cody Jones was called for roughing up Manning. On the next play, Manning hit Galbreath for the touchdown.

The loss gave the Rams a 7-1 record and left Pittsburgh, which will play Houston tonight, as the NFL's only unbeaten team. The Saints evened their record at 4-4, one more victory than they had in 1977, and scored their first victory in the league since they entered the league in 1967.

The Rams committed six turnovers, four of them in the last quarter. The Saint touchdown drive began after Ram punter Glen Walker was intercepted on the New Orleans 40 by cornerback Eric Felton as Walker attempted to pass for a first down.

The key Ram turnovers in the final quarter were a fumble by Haden that gave New Orleans the ball on its 21 and a fumble by Cappelletti that gave New Orleans the ball on its 23.

The Rams were penalized 13 times for 138 yards, including five penalties against John Williams, a Los Angeles offensive tackle.

New Orleans went ahead, 3-0, when Steve Mike-Mayer, playing his first game as a Saint, kicked a 32-yard field goal in the second quarter. The Rams tied the score at 3-3 on a 20-yard field goal by Frank Corral. Corral had a 38-yard field goal blocked by Don Reese in the fourth quarter.

Manning completed 11 of 22 passes for 139 yards while Haden was 15 for 28 for 194 yards.

Seahawks 27, Raiders 7  
At Seattle, Sherman Smith ran for two second-quarter touchdowns and Seattle intercepted four Ken Stabler passes to give the Seahawks a 27-7 upset victory over the Oakland Raiders.

After David Sims scored on a 1-yard plunge, Smith scored on runs of 2 yards and 1 yard to give the Seahawks a 21-0 halftime lead. Seattle quarterback Jim Zorn set up two first-half scores with runs of 13 and 22 yards. In all, Zorn picked up 63 yards rushing on six carries and connected on 11 of 21 passes for 144 yards.

Efren Herrera kicked field goals of 42 and 32 yards in the third quarter, increasing Seattle's lead to 27-0.

Stabler's four interceptions gave him 19 for the year. The veteran left-handed quarterback connected with Cliff Branch for a 22-yard touchdown pass with 4:57 left in the game to avert the shutout.

The victory evened Seattle's record at 4-4 and dropped Oakland to 3-3.

Falcons 20, 49ers 17  
At San Francisco, Tim Mazzetti kicked a 29-yard field goal with one second left to give the Atlanta Falcons a 20-17 victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

The Falcons scored 13 points in the last six minutes for their fourth victory against four losses. The 49ers suffered their seventh defeat of eight games.

Ray Wersching's 35-yard field goal gave the 49ers a 17-7 lead with 1:11 left, but the Falcons, held to one touchdown — on a blocked punt — in the first three quarters, suddenly rallied.

Steve Bartkowski connected on a 1-yard pass to Alfred Jackson to set up Atlanta at the San Francisco 49-yard line, and Mazzetti finished the drive with a 21-yard field goal to leave the Falcons seven points back.

After San Francisco failed to advance the ball, the Falcons started drive from their own 16 with 3:27 left. This time Bartkowski hit Billy Jackson on a 59-yard touchdown pass to tie the score with 1:52 remaining.

Bartkowski completed a 19-yard pass to Jim Mitchell and, after asked Stanback ran the ball twice to the San Francisco 12, the Falcons tied the clock run down to the final five seconds before Mazzetti kicked the winning field goal.

## CFL Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	T
San Diego	10	4	0
San Francisco	7	7	0
Los Angeles	4	10	0
San Jose	4	10	0

San Diego 10, San Francisco 7  
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 4  
San Jose 4, San Francisco 7



Preston Pearson of Dallas rushes for five yards against Philadelphia. The Cowboys won, 14-7.

## Dorsett Says Landry Humiliated Him

IRVING, Texas, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Coach Tom Landry demoted Tony Dorsett, the Dallas Cowboys' star running back, to the second team yesterday for missing a practice and Dorsett angrily said that the action "humiliated" him in front of his family.

"I don't belong on the bench and I don't think I deserve this either," Dorsett said in the dressing room after the Cowboys' 14-7 triumph over Philadelphia. Used sparingly, he rushed for only 24 yards.

Landry said Dorsett missed Saturday's 9:30 a.m. practice and did not phone to tell anyone on the team why he was absent. For the double infraction, Landry said Dorsett would be fined an undetermined amount of money and would not start.

"He didn't start today," Landry

said. "Whether he starts again is up to him. Preston (Pearson) started today and will continue to start until Tony shows he can make it on time."

Landry was asked if Dorsett could be a starter for Thursday's game against Minnesota. "Sure he could come back," the coach said. "I'm not really hard-headed on this. If he recognizes what he did and comes back and works hard, that's fine with me."

Dorsett, Heisman Trophy winner at the University of Pittsburgh and rookie of the year in the National Football Conference last year, told reporters he overslept and by the time he awakened, the practice was over.

Dorsett said he had to rush to the airport to pick up his parents and other family members who had

flown from Pennsylvania to see him play. He said he was "tired up with my family" for the rest of Saturday and could not call the Cowboys' office because he had lost his team telephone directory.

"I was totally embarrassed in front of my family. This is distasteful. This is hard to swallow. I'll live with it but I'll never forget it."

When asked what he would do if he was not returned to the starting lineup, Dorsett replied, "If they play me, okay. If not, I'll sit on the bench and cheer the team on."

A reporter told Dorsett that Landry had said the running back understood the action.

"I understand this is his way of disciplining me," Dorsett replied. "But because I understand doesn't mean I accept it. There is a difference."

## Ivory's Running Beats Dolphins

FOXBORO, Mass., Oct. 23 — Horace Ivory gained 113 yards and scored two touchdowns here yesterday as the New England Patriots took sole possession of the American Football Conference East division lead with a 33-24 victory over the Miami Dolphins.

Ivory, who was sidelined with a knee injury as a National Football League rookie last season, scored the winning touchdown after the Dolphins had pulled into a 24-24 tie on Garo Yepremian's 29-yard field goal with 6:4 minutes remaining.

After Steve Grogan hit Russ Francis on a 29-yard pass play for a first down at the Miami 21, Ivory was trapped on a catback and lost two yards to the 23. On the next play he broke through the middle, slid off a couple of tackles and crawled into the end zone for the score.

The Patriots added an insurance two points when lineman Richard Bishop dropped quarterback Bob Griese in the end zone for a safety with 31 seconds remaining. The victory ended New England's record to 6-2. The Dolphins slipped out of a share of the lead with a 5-3 record, despite Griese's first start of the year since he injured a knee in an exhibition game. Griese passed for two touchdowns, hitting Nat Moore on a nine-yard pass in the second period and Andre Tillman on a four-yard pass in the third period.

Miami jumped to the lead midway through the first period as Griese hit on four passes in a 69-yard drive. After New England was called for pass interference, Delvin Williams plunged one yard for the score.

The first of two pass interceptions by safety Doug Beaudoin helped New England tie the score early in the second period. Like the Dolphins, the Patriots were helped by a pass interference call, paying the way for Andy Johnson's one-yard run into the end zone.

After Beaudoin's second interception, the Patriots needed only six plays to go 35 yards and take the lead on Sam Cunningham's scoring plunge.

Miami came right back behind Griese to tie the score on Moore's pass reception in the end zone. However, Grogan quickly moved New England downfield to set up a 28-yard field goal by Dave Foley with two seconds left in the half.

Colts 7, Broncos 6

At Baltimore, tackle Mike Barnes blocked a 27-yard field goal attempt by Jim Turner with eight seconds left to enable the Baltimore Colts to upset the Denver Broncos, 7-6.

The victory, the Colts' first at home this year, gave them a 3-5 record. Denver, 5-3, stayed in a first-place tie in the AFC West with the Oakland Raiders, 27-7 losers to Seattle.

Baltimore held the Broncos' running game to 151 yards but did withstand a passing attack from Craig Morton, who completed 20 of 33 passes for 202 yards.

The Broncos were their own worst enemy, piling up 11 penalties for 100 yards, which kept the Broncos in their end of the field most of the second half. Turner accounted for the Broncos' points with first-half field goals of 33 and 26 yards. He also missed one on 33 yards.

For the Colts, Bill Troup passed 19 yards to Glenn Doughty for a touchdown in the second quarter. The Colts lost Troup, who completed 13 of 20 passes for 152 yards, in the fourth quarter with a broken left hand and third-stringer Mike Kirkland finished up. Starter Bert Jones is out with a pre-season shoulder injury, which he aggravated last week.

Troup, maligned by Baltimore fans last week in a 33-10 loss to the New York Jets and again yesterday, completed 4 of 5 passes in the scoring drive. He hit Roosevelt Leaks for seven yards, Roger Carr for 39, Joe Washington for 12 and Doughty for 65, moving to a first down at the Denver 14.

A holding penalty pushed the Colts back to the 20. Dan McCauley got five yards on a draw play before Troup passed to Doughty for the touchdown.

Dodgers Hail Lopes  
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Davey Lopes, the Los Angeles second baseman, was the first recipient of the Jim Gilliam World Series Award as the Dodgers' outstanding player.

Lopes, who was named the National League's Most Valuable Player last year, was the first to receive the award since it was created in 1975.

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## Aoki Goes Home a Champion

By Kathleen Myler

PARIS, Oct. 23 (IHT) — Isao Aoki left Paris today a beaten man, but he'll arrive home in Tokyo to a hero's welcome.

Aoki, 36 years old, returns to his native country as the first Japanese man to win the World Match Play Golf Championship, which ended in Virginia Water, England, last week.

The achievement was not dimmed by his second-to-last finish yesterday at the Lancelotti Trophy invitational tournament in St-Nom-la-Bretèche, near Paris. Aoki, who suffered from a stomach virus throughout Saturday's third round of play, shot an overall 286, finishing two under par. Lee Trevino won with a 272.

### Good Days Ahead

Aoki's European circuit victory elevates him to something of a superstar in Japan. After his plane lands at home, he will be whisked to a press conference at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Increased demands for commercial contracts — Aoki already endorses a line of golf shoes, clubs and balls, and promotes a construction company's houses — are expected to follow.

Take-home from the match play championships boosted Aoki's 1978 income by \$60,000. Add to this \$225,000 worth of victories in Japan this year, and Aoki's earnings are said to exceed the national record for yearly golf earnings by \$35,000.

The national champion worries about the publicity he is getting, and complains about constant requests for interviews by the Japanese press. He shrugs off mention of stardom, saying, "I am happy to play golf."

"I have already won most of the major Japanese tournaments," he said. "I'll keep playing until I win it."

Japanese golf comes before globe-hopping, he said, but with



Isao Aoki

continued success at home he will make time in the right Pacific circuit schedule for more U.S. and European travel. This was his second year of European play, and it included competition in the British Open, where Aoki led the field after the first round, and shared the lead in the second. He finished seventh overall.

He also led the Japanese team in the World Series of Golf at Akron, Ohio, this year, and took part in the Hawaii Open and the U.S. Masters tournament. At home, he won the Professional Golf Association championship and the Sapporo Tokyo tournament, and placed among the top four in three other contests.

Tee-offs for this year's Japan Open are in mid-November. Aoki — whose first name, "Isao," translates as "success" — is confident he will place well.

His ambition? "I have already won most of the major Japanese tournaments," he said. "I'll keep playing until I win it."

Japanese golf comes before globe-hopping, he said, but with

"My toughest competition is myself," he explained through an interpreter. "I am a tough rival."

Aoki discovered the profit in golf at 15, when he signed on as a caddy at a country club to earn money for his family.

### A Social Lesson

Precious land makes golf an expensive, almost elitist, game in Japan. Aoki tells of noting the good life of the game's patrons, and the club's pro, and deciding he would take part in it.

He taught himself how — studying the professionals, adapting their techniques and practicing "usually four or five hours a day" — and at age 21 turned pro.

Aoki's improvisation has resulted in a repertoire of what are described as "most unorthodox" swings. His game includes a lock-necked putt reportedly learned while he was playing with a tall American's clubs at a U.S. Air Force course in Japan.

The putter was much too long for him, the story goes, forcing the Japanese golfer to stand almost the club's length from the ball and hold the putter with its head at an angle. He tapped the ball with the heel of the club. The putts fell, consistently.

Aoki adopted the stretched-out shot, and adapted it to his drives and chips. But the man who is called the "Trevino of Japan" for his outspokiness and banter with home-country galleries, has a quick answer for the analysts: "There is no putting style."

He played quietly and calmly in St-Nom-la-Bretèche, rarely speaking, except with the Japanese student hired as his interpreter.

The concentration — which might be mistaken for nonchalance — is the most important element of his game. Aoki explained between short puffs from a Japanese cigarette. "I stick to business," he said.

## Tying Up a Few Loose Ends in Baseball

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT) — If you're confused by some of the things in baseball these days, no wonder. But now that the 75th World Series is history, let's see if we can clarify the situation.

For starters, George Steinbrenner complains that American League umpires are "intimidated" by National League umpires. He made the complaint shortly after his New York Yankees spotted the Los Angeles Dodgers two games and then buffaloed them four straight.

The only people intimidated, as far as anybody could see, were the Dodgers. And the only real argument arose in the fourth game when a National League umpire ruled that Reggie Jackson had not interfered with a relay throw that somehow bounced off his thigh. It cost the Dodgers a double play, a run and, they insist, the ball game. So you can certainly understand what George was driving at.

### Back to the Playoffs

Maybe he was thinking back to the final game of the playoff for the pennant, when Willie Wilson of the Kansas City Royals was called out trying to steal third base on the Yankees although the television replay showed that he was safe.

The Royals agreed with him that the umpiring looked awful. But the only National League umpires that day were 3,000 miles away in Los Angeles.

Any questions? Then there is the confusing matter of how the Yankees divided their shares of the World Series loot. They decided that Bob Lemon rated half a share, evidently on the basis of pure arithmetic. He didn't become manager until July 25. The Yankees were 10 games behind the Boston Red Sox then, and they played .725 ball under Lemon the rest of the way.

But, just you leap to the conclusion that they are a bunch of ingrates, this is the explanation from Jackson, the player representative: They did vote full shares to Andy Messersmith and Don Gullett, sore-arm pitchers who worked 66 innings between them.

"I mention this," Jackson reported, clearing the air instantly, "to refute the stuff they've been saying about this club."

Any questions? Then there's the matter of the traveling players, which confuses some people. Gullett, for instance, pitched the opening game of the 1976 Series against the Yankees for

the Cincinnati Reds. Then he switched teams and pitched the opening game of the 1977 Series for the Yankees against the Dodgers. This year, to avoid further confusion, he didn't pitch at all.

Meanwhile, Mike Torrez was pitching the Yankees to two victories in the 1977 Series. Then he signed with the Boston Red Sox. And, to avoid confusion, he pitched no victories for anybody during the seven weeks this summer when the Red Sox were bawling the pennant.

Next, there is Tommy John, who tore his left elbow four years ago while pitching for the Dodgers. He had an operation, didn't throw a ball for a year, then slowly pitched his way back while the Dodgers waited for the "miracle" to happen. It did, and now John is 35 years old and a free agent. He wants a three-year contract. The Dodgers are offering a two-year contract. He may even sign with the Yankees, who haven't offered any contract.

Any questions? Finally, there is Pete Rose, who has played his 16 seasons with his hometown team, the Cincinnati Reds. Now Rose is 37 years old, and he wants that ooc last big bun-

## Yakult Captures Series in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (UPI) — The Yakult Swallows won their first title yesterday with a 4-0 victory over the Hankyu Braves in the seventh game of the Japanese baseball championship series in Tokyo.

The Swallows earlier won the Central League pennant for the first time in their 28-year history.

The game was suspended for an hour, 15 minutes because of a protest by the Braves' manager, Toshiharu Ueda, over a homer by Katsuo Osugi. The Swallow first baseman, in the bottom of the sixth inning, the umpire ruled the hit a homer while Ueda insisted it was a foul.

Osugi again homered in the eighth, setting a series record of 11 runs batted in.

Right-hander Hiromu Matsuka scattered seven hits and earned his second victory in the seven-game series.

Transactions  
FOOTBALL  
New York Giants—Signed Al DelMoro, defensive end.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Activated Sammy Johnson, running back, Picked Steve Rille, offensive tackle, on the injured-reserve list.

HOCKEY  
Montreal Canadiens—Signed Al DelMoro, defenseman.

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HOCKEY  
Montreal Canadiens—Signed Al DelMoro, defenseman.

die — bigger than the \$400,000 a year the Reds are offering. But he denies reports that his wife recently bought a new Rolls-Royce for \$60,000. All she did, he says, was trade in the old Rolls for a new one.

"I don't want people to get the idea that I have a collection of Rolls-Royces sitting in my driveway," says Rose, who has only one Rolls and one Porsche sitting there.

Meanwhile, he is busy packing for the team's trip to Japan this week. But don't be confused by that, either. He will leave as a member of the Philadelphia Phillies, who could sign him in the auction market while the Reds are touring the Far East.

Any questions? Maybe you are puzzled by the Chicago White Sox and their revolving chair. They opened the season with Lemon, who was voted manager of the year in 1977. Then, only 64 games out, they dismissed him on June 30 and a month later he signed with you-know-who.

Meanwhile, the White Sox replaced him with Larry Doby, the second black manager in baseball history. The Royals said they replaced Doby with Doo Kanger, who also plays shortstop. How could that confuse anybody?

Then there is Whitey Herzog, who managed Kansas City to three consecutive titles in the American League's West — and defeats by the Yankees in three consecutive playoffs. After this month's tumble, Herzog suggested that maybe somebody else should run the team.

The Royals asked him to try it again for another year. Sticking to his guns, Herzog replied: How about three years? They agreed on one year at more money. Get the picture now?

Finally, we will try to clear up the confusing situation on the St. Louis Cardinals. The other day, they dropped Bing Devine as general manager and hired John Claiborne, who once had been Devine's protege. Claiborne, explained the 79-year-old Gusie Busch, "has youth and knowledge of the Cardinals' operation."

Chances are, he meant this: Claiborne has worked twice for St. Louis and once each for the New York Mets, Oakland A's and Boston Red Sox, and this year he worked for nobody. Therefore, he has more knowledge of the Cardinals' operation than Bing Devine, who has worked for the Cardinals for 38 years.

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